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LD1606131488 [Editorial Report]

Pakistan

The cabinet approved a draft ordinance providing for the immediate enforcement of Islamic law, Islamabad radio reported. In an address to the nation broadcast by the radio, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq explained that the most important feature of the new ordinance is that it enshrines Islamic jurisprudence as the "supreme fountainhead" of law in Pakistan, and high courts will henceforth have the power to declare null and void any existing law which is incompatible with Islamic jurisprudence. While confirming that the next National Assembly will have the power to ratify or rescind the ordinance, President Zia expressed confidence that the measure will be approved, and he added that "more steps are needed" in the Islamization process.

Libya

Arrest of Chadians—The Libyan authorities arrested Chadian opposition leader Acheikh ibn Oumar and a number of other members of his movement, the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), Paris radio reported. The radio speculated that the move may be an attempt by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to show goodwill toward the Chadian Government, adding that the Chadian detainees may be exchanged for Libyan POW's in Chad.

Conference on Uprising—At the end of its 13-14 June meeting in Banghazi, the "emergency international conference for supporting the popular uprising in occupied Palestine" issued a communique which lauded the uprising and welcomed the "positive and successful" results of the recent Arab summit conference. The communique, which was carried by JANA, said the uprising has advanced prospects for an international conference under UN auspices, and it called for worldwide support for the uprising to end the "Zionist criminal oppression."

Lebanon

Despite the announced cease-fire between Fatah loyalists and dissidents, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that seven people were killed and two wounded in a renewed outbreak of fighting between the two sides in Beirut's Shatila Camp. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio disclosed that a delegation of Libyan officers has arrived in Beirut to assist in efforts to end the clashes.

In southern Lebanon, resistance fighters engaged in a 5-hour battle with IDF and South Lebanese Army forces on the slopes of Mount Hermon the morning of 16 June, Beirut radio announced. The radio cited reports that 100 Israeli soldiers and four helicopters were involved in the clash.

Israel

A 21-year-old Arab was shot dead while throwing a Molotov cocktail at IDF soldiers in a village near Bethlehem 15 June, Jerusalem radio reported. A second youth was injured during the clash, the radio said, while another Arab was injured in a confrontation with IDF soldiers near Nabulus.

An IDF soldier was wounded by a gunshot in Nabulus the following morning, IDF radio announced.

Algeria-USSR

Algerian Chief of Staff Major General Abdallah Belhouchet was met by his Soviet counterpart Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev at the start of an official visit to the Soviet Union, APS reported. Maj Gen Belhouchet is accompanied by an "important" military delegation, the agency noted.

Egypt

Interrogations of the recently arrested members of a pro-Iranian "terrorist" organization have revealed the "primary role" played by the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, MENA reported. Investigations have also disclosed the part several publishers played in the organization, which had contacts with other extremist groups like the Jihad Organization and Al-Takfir Wa'l-Hijrah (The Society of Repudiation and Renunciation).

Sudan

Appointment of Interior Minister—The State Council appointed Police General 'Abbas Abu Shamah 'Abd al-Mahmud as minister of the interior 14 June in accordance with a recommendation by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, SUNA reported. The portfolio had remained vacant after the formation of the new government on 15 May.

Mediation on Eritrea—Sudan has begun contacts with Eritrean leaders in an attempt to secure a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict, the official government spokesman disclosed in a press statement cited by Omduran National Unity radio. The Eritreans and other groups fighting the Ethiopian Government must understand the need for political action to resolve their dispute with Ethiopia, the spokesman said, and Sudan has likewise told Ethiopia that these issues cannot be resolved by force.

Jordan

King Husayn and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discussed current Mideast developments, the Gulf war, and bilateral relations during talks in London, Amman radio reported. Husayn also received the Soviet ambassador to the United Kingdom, who delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit, the radio noted.

Iraq

Relations With U.S.—Iraq has canceled a scheduled meeting between Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Secretary of State George Shultz to protest the United States' official reception of Iraqi Kurdish rebel leader Jalal Talabani, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The move follows a 12 June commentary by Baghdad radio criticizing the State Department for receiving "agent" Talabani.

Attitude Toward Syria—KUNA's report that Taha Yasin Ramadan described Syria's attitude at the Algiers summit as "positive" was not borne out by the text of AL-SIYASAH's interview with the Iraqi first deputy prime minister. According to the Kuwaiti newspaper, Ramadan used the word "positive" to describe Libya's stance, but not Syria's.

Gulf War

An IRNA claim that an Iranian plane downed an Iraqi Mirage over the Gulf 15 June was "categorically denied" by an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA also stated that a "foreign" helicopter tried to approach a southern Iranian island but flew away after a warning missile was fired at it.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syria Opposes Postponing Lebanese Elections

JN1406150588 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 13 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Syria has announced officially its objection to the idea of extending Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's term in office for another 2 years. A ranking Lebanese source said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad informed the Lebanese president of this during the expanded meeting between them on the sidelines of the extraordinary summit conference in Algiers. President Al-Asad also affirmed that Damascus will exert every effort to hold the presidential elections at their fixed constitutional date and that it will not allow any side to hamper the elections or create a constitutional vacuum in favor of the current situation in Lebanon.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO's Khalaf Notes Agenda of Palestinian Meeting

JN1606132388 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Jun 88 p 1

[By 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Excerpt] Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has announced that the Palestinian leadership will meet on 20 June to study the results of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Algiers last week. Its review will focus on Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and the participants will draw up a draft agreement for coordination between the PLO and the Jordanian Government and will discuss the coming political phase.

In an exclusive statement to AL-QABAS, Abu Iyad added that the Palestinian leadership will study additional measures to continue our people's uprising in the occupied Palestinian territories and to escalate it in all sectors. Measures to step up the armed struggle against the Israeli enemy will be examined as well.

Abu Iyad noted that another meeting will be held next month in Damascus between Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to follow up on the subject of normalizing Syrian-Palestinian relations. [passage omitted]

Al-Quds Commentary Hails Arab Summit Results

JN1306171688 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Commentary by political editor: "The Extraordinary Summit Couldn't Have Been Any Better"]

[Text] After reading the final communique of the Algiers summit on Palestine, and after familiarizing ourselves with the most important things that took place there, we can sum up the Algiers summit with the following sentence: The summit couldn't have been any better.

It seems that our brothers, their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses, made every possible effort and honestly tried to rise to the level of our glorious uprising and the heroic feats of the revolutionary Palestinian Arab people. It also seems that the work in Algiers was truly focused on studying what is possible in light of the current Arab, regional, and international circumstances. In addition, it seems that the upshot of the continuous work done in Algiers was contained in the final communique, which we can summarize as follows:

1. The need to continue the uprising on the Palestinian level, and the need to pursue it on the Arab and international level, as well.

2. The need to secure support to ensure that the uprising continues. The uprising cannot continue with wishes and calls. It can continue through means that secure material compensation for the suspension of work in all fields.

3. The revival of the Arab peace plan, the resolution adopted by the second Fes summit in September 1982. That can be done by searching for a paper that unifies the Arab position. After all, the Arab forces, taken as a whole, have not succeeded in changing their style, or obtaining new resources since 1982. At this point, we must note that the resolutions of the second Fes summit were adopted 6 years ago. The assumption is that since that time, the uprising has produced a new Arab reality, if not a new Palestinian one. The assumption also is that in the past 6 years, especially where the contacts of the seven-member Arab committee are concerned, the committee that toured world capitals to deliver briefings on the 1982 Fes summit resolutions, the Arabs should have determined what is possible or impossible, what hurts Arab interests, and what fails to achieve those interests.

4. The need to move to a new stage of Arab political action on the international level within the option favored by Arab summits for some time: the option of political action.

5. The condemnation of U.S. policy in support of Zionist colonialism on one hand, and a highlighting of America's lack of seriousness in its political dealings with the Arab cause on the other.

6. While the uprising was the only topic on the agenda of the extraordinary summit, the final communique did not anger anyone. It contained every issue of interest to every party at the summit. He who examines the final communique will see that it covered every question of interest in the Arab region.

That is the most important thing one can deduce from the final communique and from what took place at the meetings.

As we mentioned before, a fair assessment of the results of the Algiers summit and the efforts made will show that it couldn't have been any better. This Arab state of affairs will produce such results. This preoccupation with everything that is regional cannot but produce those results.

Despite this, the uprising and its continuation will remain the basis and yardstick of everything. The uprising, which is now mapping out a new Arab reality, is capable of imposing what it wants and what it seeks to achieve. God supports us. Victory is near. Let us proceed together on the road to the liberation of the land and man.

Station Analyzes Relations With Jordan, Arabs

JN1306204288 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1758 GMT 13 Jun 88

["Reading of the Political Situation": "Palestine and Jordan Are a Broad Gateway for Understanding and Unity"]

[Text] Brothers: If the Algiers summit was the summit of Palestine, the summit of the Palestinian uprising, and the summit of Yasir 'Arafat, as the foreign press, especially the Israeli press, has said, then its major importance was that Arab political action has gotten rid of the diseases, maladies, and false wagers that afflicted it, forcing it to lose weight, balance, and even the need to recognize its interests.

Perhaps one of the most prominent diseases, which the latest summit cured or declared dead, was the previous attempts by some Arab parties to cancel facts, turn a blind eye to them, and try to turn objective reality and its elements upside down. The summit came as an Arab declaration, or rather as an Arab charter, that the Palestinian entity is one of the strongest and most civilized, disciplined, realistic, objective, and farsighted, if not the strongest and most civilized of them all. We do not say this out of a sense of Palestinian selfishness or self-centeredness, nor do we say it out of an attempt to cancel any role by any party. We say it because it is the tangible, visible, and often-proven reality.

As such, the Arabs have recently had to admit, recognize, and deal with this reality. They will have to do so in the future, as well. Undoubtedly, in the past 40 years and in the past as a whole, the Palestinians and Jordanians have been able to build a real interaction of interests, aspirations, and goals. This has been done to such a degree that any separation between them is virtually impossible. Indeed, it is an objective condition on all levels—social, cultural, economic, and all others. Realistic politicians—that is, those who see reality and behave accordingly—can never deflect those constants and facts. Moreover, there can be no successful political action that is not based on those constants.

At this point, we do not want to talk about the recent or distant past, nor about the black or (?white) past. We want to say that the old bitter experiences, which were based on efforts to cancel—or were in response to efforts to cancel—the Palestinian side, its political entity, its independent expression, and its legitimate representatives, have met with solid failure, as the Arab summit declared. Therefore, these attempts should be reassessed and reconsidered.

The Palestinians move toward their brother, Jordan, with fraternity, cordiality, and a real desire to deepen the unity and its reflection, as it is in reality, in the various and joint political institutions. The Palestinians say: Let us build a united Palestinian-Jordanian entity, free of the old complexes, hegemony, and other intelligence notions. The Palestinians are moving toward the Jordanians with an open heart, just as they move toward all their other brothers—the Syrians, Lebanese, Libyans, and so on. Everyone should remember that the Palestinian entity is the most civilized, advanced, knowledgeable, and patient. Will this reality be recognized? That is the gateway of the future, open for the promise.

OPEC Affairs

Indonesian Minister Welcomes OPEC Agreement

AU1506152488 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 14 (AFP)—Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita said Wednesday that OPEC's decision to continue until the end of the year its current production pact was "the best we could achieve" and that he was "very happy" with the outcome.

"We could not hope for any better results for OPEC and for Indonesia," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before departing for Jakarta after attending the just-ended mid-year ministerial meeting of the 13-nation OPEC.

Mr. Ginanjar said he thought Southeast Asian non-OPEC countries would react positively to the accord.

He stressed that it was based on a "consensus" assessment of the market outlook for the second half of the year, although OPEC countries were divided on this point when they began their meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Ginanjar said the ministers in the end "reached an agreement on the assessment", setting aside minority and majority reports reflecting an optimistic estimate by Gulf producers and a more moderate view shared by eight other members including Indonesia.

Asked whether he felt the almost eight-year old war in the Gulf had any direct impact on the talks, Mr. Ginanjar said that "considering the situation and the factors that are influencing it, we should be very happy with the results."

"Everybody knows the facts and the factors that are influencing relations" inside OPEC, but an agreement was reached, and in an atmosphere which was in fact "very cooperative," he said.

There was "much (more) cordiality, and less acrimony" than at last April's OPEC ministerial meeting, and the ministers emerged from the talks "not only relieved, but happy" at the outcome, he emphasized.

The Indonesian minister felt the meeting had been positively influenced by the "spontaneity" and "unanimity" which marked the election of his predecessor, Dr. Subroto, as OPEC secretary-general, an office that has remained vacant for five years as a result of the politics of the Gulf war.

"People did not want to poison the atmosphere" after this show of unanimity, he said, noting that Indonesia did not come here with the intention of proposing Dr. Subroto.

"The idea came up here," Mr. Ginanjar said, "I had to call Professor Subroto and ask whether he would consider it. And I had to ask the permission of our government and president."

He added that "OPEC should be very happy" with the choice of Dr. Subroto, "I think it was good for everybody."

Six non-OPEC countries, including China and Malaysia, offered last April to cut exports jointly OPEC to help boost oil prices, but Mr. Ginanjar said he thought they would see OPEC's decision to maintain output levels unchanged as a signal of good will.

"I'm sure they (the non-OPEC countries) will receive it as a positive step," he said.

He said the Malaysian prime minister had told him before the meeting he would be happy to maintain Malaysia's production level "if OPEC would do the same thing."

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Calls For Non-OPEC Cuts

AU1506153588 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 15 (AFP)—Kuwait's oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, on Wednesday predicted that crude oil prices would firm by the end of the year, "perhaps by one dollar," due to OPEC's decision to keep its production ceiling unchanged for another six months.

He asserted that second-half demand would be "much higher" than forecast by oil companies and by the Paris-based International Energy Agency, and said he would have preferred a higher ceiling than the 15.06 million barrels a day (mbd) limit imposed by the OPEC on its membership except Iraq.

"By underpitching we are creating the conditions for over-production and lower prices. You cannot escape economic realities," he told reporters.

Asked how non-OPEC producers would react to decisions announced by OPEC overnight, he said: "They should take the fact that we have not increased the ceiling as a signal for them to cooperate and perhaps lower their production."

Non-OPEC countries, with the exception of Mexico, "produce as much as they can," Shaykh 'Ali said, adding that Norway, which says it supports OPEC's efforts to stabilize oil prices by slowing the expansion of its output, "is not doing too much."

Commenting on Kuwait's row with Venezuela over the definition of crude oil production covered by national output quotas, he said progress had been achieved on this issue. "I think it is likely to be solved during the next six months," he said.

Otherwise, he warned, Kuwait would apply Venezuela's definition of condensates—gas which liquefies at the well-head—and produce outside its quota from next year some 200,000 to 300,000 barrels a day of crude reclassified as condensates.

The Kuwaiti minister said OPEC must sooner or later face the problem of bringing Iraq back into its system of national production limits.

Iraq's demand for quota parity with Iran was "not unreasonable" because Iraqi reserves and production capacity were "likely higher" than Iran's.

"If they misbehave after being given a quota, you can criticize them," he added, affirming that Iran would then be "in a better moral position to criticize" its Gulf war foe.

Shaykh 'Ali said the meeting had "removed a lot of politics" from OPEC talks, and "rational" discussions had enabled the ministers to overcome initial divisions between a minority of five—the Arab Gulf countries and Iraq—and an eight-nation majority.

Chad

Habre Opens Central Committee Session 15 Jun

AB1506203388 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Excerpt] At 1700 this afternoon, the (?fourth) session of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution] Central Committee was opened by President Hissein Habre, the founding chairman of the party. The deliberations started shortly afterward with the presentation of reports on the activities of the party by Gouara Lassou, the party's executive secretary. During this session, all the members of the Central Committee will examine the reports of the various party's (?sections) that will be tabled before them. They will also discuss preparations for the upcoming UNIR congress, the date of which will probably be fixed at the end of this session. The deliberations, which are taking place behind closed doors, will last (?5) days. [passage omitted]

PRC Delegation Meets Habre, Ends Visit

AB0906062588 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The establishment and strengthening of friendly relations with all countries is one of the goals that Chad has always pursued. The visit of a delegation of the CPC Central Committee to our country is in keeping with this goal. The Chinese delegation, led by Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Guangxi Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, which arrived on 31 May, began work immediately. The delegation paid a courtesy call on Gouara Lassou, the executive secretary of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution] Executive Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. The visitors held an initial working session at UNIR headquarters with members of the UNIR Central Committee and had several contacts with both political and administrative officials. Those were the engagements of the Chinese delegation in Ndjamena.

It then paid a series of visits, in particular, to the Department for Orientation, Information, and Mass Organization, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, the city hall, Social Center I, the Concord Stadium, the pilot farms of (Gassi), and the tourist center of Doubia. In short, those are points scored in the strengthening of cooperation between China and Chad. What can be expected from this cooperation?

China, also a Third World country, has the advantage over Chad of its experience in several areas of development, and our country is benefiting from this experience. This has already been demonstrated by the repair of the Concord Stadium, the construction of a hospital and people's palace, and the arrival in Chad of a Chinese medical team. Moreover, the similarities between the CPC and the UNIR favor the development of this cooperation. Finally, it must be noted that the visit of the Chinese officials to our capital was marked by their presence at the finals of the Martyrs soccer championship and especially at the big parade at Independence Square on 7 June.

The delegation, which ended its visit to our country today, was received by the president of the Republic. At the end of the meeting, the leader of the delegation was interviewed by Mahamat Cisse and Oderi Ogoulaye Jeremie on the nature of cooperation between Chad and China in the future.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] At the conclusion of your visit to Ndjamena, can you say that cooperation between China and Chad has been given a boost?

[Huiguang in Chinese fading into French translation] I think that this visit to Chad will help to strengthen relations between the peoples of Chad and China. We hope that this visit will contribute to strengthening (?these relations).

[Reporter] Can you tell us the areas the CPC and the UNIR will concentrate in to strengthen their cooperation after this visit?

[Huiguang in Chinese with superimposed French translation] I think that [words indistinct] exchange experiences and information between the UNIR and the CPC and between the mass organizations of the two countries, and (?to strengthen) cooperation between our peoples. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Egypt

More Details on Underground Group Uncovered

NC1506172388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)—The interrogation by security authorities of the defendants in the case of the terrorist organization, whose discovery was announced yesterday, has revealed the primary role played by Mahmud 'Ali Akbar Mohtadi, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Egypt [as received]. The interrogations have also revealed the role of another person named Yada' "Abu Iman" [quotation marks as received], who has occasionally entered the country using a Saudi passport. His real name is still unknown, as he visited Egypt under a different name each time. The interrogations also revealed that the organization members exploited the Cairo International Book Fair to disseminate their Shi'ite ideas, with a view to recruiting new members. This role was carried out through the Al-Bidayah Press and Publishing House, which is owned by defendant Salih Ibrahim al-Wardani; the Al-Risalah Book Shop in Al-Zaqaziq, which is owned by defendant Khalid; and the 'Abd al-'Azim Mansur and Dar al-Balaghah al-Lubnaniyah publishing houses.

Investigations have revealed that Abu Iman financed the organization. A $2,000 check from the Pan-American Bank to the first defendant, Muhammad Ayman, was seized, along with an unspecified amount of cash. Some defendants said that Iraqi national 'Abd al-Amir 'Azzam had given Mahmud Mohtadi a sum of $12,000 in cash in Athens, and that the latter had deposited the sum in a bank under his name.

The investigations revealed that members of the organization had convinced some Shi'ite Arabs and students, who had no links with the organization, to donate up to one-fifth of their salaries to the Shi'ite call. Approximately $2,500 was collected. A Saudi national named Hashim 'Alawi Abu al-Raja collected the money. Defendant Hasan Sulayman took over for him after he left.

The investigations also reveal that, after running into difficulties in recruiting Egyptians who do not believe in the Shi'ite call, the organization members turned to extremist groups, such as the Al-Jihad Organization and the Repudiation and Renunciation Organization, and attempted to gain their support. A Liberal Socialist Party member was even contacted, although he refused to join the organization. The organization members also attempted to attract journalists. In this context, invitations were sent to some party figures, asking them to attend an Islamic conference in Iran. This was an attempt to win their sympathy for the Iranian revolution and for Islam as applied in Iran. Their attendance would have been seen as a success for the Iranian revolution.

The investigations have proven that the reluctance of the Egyptians to accept Shi'ite principles prompted the organization's leadership to cease its long-term planning and begin its move to propagate the Shi'ite ideology, seek the support of the anti-regime groups, and hold exchanges with elements of Lebanon's Hizballah arriving in Egypt. In addition, it came out during the investigations that these groups had been instructed to assess the Islamic situation in Egypt, and with this, the possibilities of both exploiting the pro-Iranian movement's extremist groups there and setting up communication channels with the opposition. Furthermore, these groups were instructed to study the feasibility of bringing Hizballah elements into Egypt posing as students or tourists, elements who had been ideologically and culturally trained and could, alongside the other elements, speed up the action. Their instructions also included the possibility of carrying out acts of violence in Egypt. The month of October had been chosen as the date for implementation.

The investigations revealed that defendant Muhammad Hasan Sulayman al-Hindi, a Bahraini national, was assigned to travel to Greece and meet with Imam Khomeyni's emissary in order to brief him on the studies which pertain to the organization and to receive instructions. The acts of violence were planned for execution after certain decisions regarding weapons, the source of their procurement, and the targets had been made.

A security source has asserted that the security service arrested the organization's members before the organization's internal structure was completed, thus preventing the propagation of their philosophy and support for them from other extremist organizations.

Meanwhile, a MENA correspondent has learned that the arrest of this organization's members has reiterated the need to reconsider the permits granted to publishing houses, which allow them to publicize their activities as part of the International Book Fair. This subject must be studied by all the official departments under the Ministry of Culture.

Official Dismissed for Attacking Israeli Policy

JN1506154888 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 7 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has dismissed Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department, from his post because of his statements against Israel's policies in the occupied territories.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry had earlier sent protest memorandums to the Foreign Ministry about Taha al-Farnawani's statements to the Egyptian and Arab press, in which he condemned Israel's arbitrary stands and its rejection of peace. In his statements, Al-Farnawani also praised the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that Al-Farnawani's statements only speak for himself. Israeli and U.S. pressures were exerted and the Foreign Ministry issued a decision transferring Al-Farnawani from the Palestine Department, in which he had been for 7 years, to the post of director of the Emigration Department at the Ministry. It also appointed Mahmud Jum'ah, former Egyptian ambassador to New Zealand, as director of the Palestine Department at the Ministry.

AL-WAFD has learned that Taha al-Farnawani refused to abide by the transfer and confined himself to his home. He will be pensioned in October for reaching the legal age of retirement.

U.S. Stand on Gulf War Said 'Suspicious'

NC1506073688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR denounces what it describes as suspicious conduct on the part of the United States with respect to its stand on the Gulf war. The paper adds that this suspicious conduct became evident when U.S. State Department officials recently received Kurdish agent Jalal Talabani, who works for Khomeyni against Iraq. Talabani defected to the West in the wake of the defeat of Iranian troops at Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh].

In its editorial to be published Wednesday, the paper adds that Talabani's contacts with U.S. intelligence officers have raised questions about new suspicious schemes being concocted against Iraq. The paper stresses that Iraq has good reason to view with concern these suspicious acts that are taking place in the United States. These acts could affect the credibility of the United States and shed light on its true stand with respect to the Gulf war.

Referring to the Irangate scandal, the paper says this revealed the conspiracy between the Reagan administration and the Khomeyni regime, in which the United States promised to provide Iran with large quantities of weapons and spare parts in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Tehran Lebanese gangs. The paper adds that recent U.S. behavior has once again given rise to doubts over Washington's true intentions toward Iraq. It has also brought to mind the old alliance of the United States, Iran, and Israel. The strategy of this alliance was to weaken not only Baghdad, but the entire Arab world, to serve Zionist interests on the one hand and those of the anti-Arab Iranian regime on the other.

Mubarak Visits 3d Army, Discusses Issues

NC1106172188 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] President Husni Mubarak visited the 3d Field Army Headquarters in 'Ajrud near Suez today. He was received by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces; and Major General 'Adil al-Qadi, commander of the 3d Field Army.

President Mubarak and his aides visited a housing project for the 3d Army's officers and were briefed by Maj Gen 'Adil al-Qadi on projects being carried out by the 3d Army to serve the soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces. Al-Qadi said that the Army has built seven military towns with local resources. It has also built two military hospitals and implemented several food and social services projects for the officers.

President Mubarak then left for the town of Al-Fatih, which the Army built with its own resources to shelter the soldiers, officers, and NCO's of one brigade of the 3d Army. He acknowledged the Army's efforts to promote the prestige and prosperity of the homeland.

President Mubarak then met with the commanders and officers of the 3d and 2d Armies. The meeting was also attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; Dr Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Maj Gen Zaki Badr, interior minister; and the governors of Suez, Ismailia, and southern Sinai.

After the meeting, Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak expressed satisfaction with the efforts being made by the Armed Forces throughout Egypt. He also expressed his satisfaction with the Egyptian Armed Forces' high level of performance, especially in the field of training.

The president said that the Armed Forces are one of the state institutions known for their history, gallantry, and discipline. The president discussed the democratic decisionmaking process within the Armed Forces and their chain of command.

Dr Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak expressed his desire to meet frequently with members of the Armed Forces to explain to them all issues. President Mubarak answered questions from the officers on internal and external issues.

Regarding internal issues, President Mubarak explained the circumstances that have led to the establishment of investment firms, their growth, and the anxiety of depositors resulting from the behavior of some owners of these companies. This has made necessary the introduction of a law to regulate the work of these firms to safeguard the funds of the depositors, who are ordinary citizens, and to ensure that investments by these companies are in the interests of the homeland.

President Mubarak stressed the importance of the establishment of investment projects to increase productivity and create job opportunities.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak discussed price and salary increases, saying that the whole world is suffering from price increases. Mubarak said: Despite the increase in population, we are striving to achieve a reasonable and gradual increase in salaries.

The president referred to the recent meeting he convened to discuss salary increases. He said that the increase will be 15 percent, not 10 or 20 percent as had been published. He added that the People's Assembly will discuss this matter soon.

On subsidies, the president said that the state is striving to adopt a balanced course as part of a program of gradual economic reform. The state will increase the prices of some commodities, such as gasoline and cigarettes. To prevent any strangulation in the Egyptian economy, the state will avoid any substantial increase in subsidies, as such an increase will eat away at revenues. He stressed that the increase in the amount of subsidies allocated in the new budget was intended to maintain the prices of several commodities and services.

President Mubarak said that the state is striving to achieve the targeted development rates through the 5-year plan and that the state is committed to these development rates. He explained that the state has adhered to the goals and development rates of the 2d year of the 5-year development plan.

President Mubarak referred to the importance of loans, saying that they have been allocated for infrastructure projects that benefit the people.

Answering a question regarding excesses in the democratic experiment, President Mubarak said: We must receive all views with an open heart. We are not afraid of any criticism as long as the people know the facts. There will be no cover-up of any corruption.

The president then answered questions on Egypt's foreign policy. He explained that our foreign relations are balanced and that all the states of the world support us in achieving development and reconstruction.

The president said: We have before us great responsibilities, foremost of which is the building of the Armed Forces.

President Mubarak then dealt with Egypt's relations with the Arab states. He explained that Egypt's strategy is based on peace and its advocation. He referred to Egypt's achievements under its peace policy, after the October victory which retrieved all of Sinai. He expressed the hope that the day will come when the Golan Heights and all Arab lands will be retrieved.

President Mubarak said: Just as war was the people's decision, peace was also the people's decision.

The president also explained the stand of the states which have not restored relations with Egypt. He said that this is not the desire of the Arab people, but rather the desire of their leaders.

On Egyptian-Algerian relations, President Mubarak expressed astonishment, surprise, and dissatisfaction with Algeria's policy. He then explained Egypt's relations with the fraternal African countries, saying that they are special.

President Mubarak also discussed his recent visit to Iraq, his meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and the military situation on the Iraqi front.

'Abd al-Majid Addresses UN Disarmament Session

NC1306172888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] United Nations, New York, 13 Jun—Egypt has urged the two superpowers and the other international parties to quickly complete the agreement totally banning tests on nuclear weapons, stressing that this would be an important achievement aimed toward halting the nuclear arms race. Egypt further stressed that the security problems and the relevant disarmament measures are one integrated unit having both global and regional effects.

This came in the speech which Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered at the UN General Assembly's third session on disarmament.

Egypt also urged the nuclear states to give more attention to the question of finding an appropriate equation under which an agreement can be reached on guaranteeing that there will be no use, nor threats to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. Egypt also called for exerting more sincere efforts to protect larger areas of the world against the nuclear danger. It asserted in this regard that it will spare no effort to protect its people and the areas surrounding it from the danger of nuclear annihilation.

In his speech at the General Assembly, Dr 'Abd al-Majid reviewed the efforts which Egypt has exerted to protect Africa and the Middle East from the nuclear threat. He said that Cairo hosted the 1964 African summit, which called for the denuclearization of Africa. He also expressed Egypt's deep concern over the policies of racist South Africa, which opposes the implementation of this declaration.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: In 1974, Egypt adopted the initiative on establishing a nonnuclear zone in the Middle East. This is an initiative which the UN General Assembly has been unanimously approving year after year. He stressed in this regard that introducing nuclear weapons into the Middle East will have very bad, complicated, and dangerous consequences and will lead to an extremely sensitive situation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt will not permit a nuclear race in the Middle East giving superiority to one state over the other and disturbing the security in the region, nay in the entire world. He said that Egypt will not sit idle if it is proven that nuclear weapons have been brought into the area. It will take all necessary measures to protect its security, he added.

In this respect, Egypt demanded that Israel join the nuclear non-proliferation agreement and place all its nuclear installations under the supervision of the IAEA's observation and inspection system, in order that the other peoples in the region may rest assured that Israel's nuclear weapons are not directed toward military objectives.

'Abd al-Majid set forth a three-point proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. The first point stipulates that the countries of the region and the nuclear countries abroad must declare that they will not introduce nuclear arms into the region. The second point involves authorizing the UN secretary general to appoint a personal representative or a group of experts to contact the countries of the region to formulate a draft agreement and take practical steps to prepare the necessary conditions for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. The third point entails a recommendation that the IAEA conduct a study and formulate specific proposals regarding the necessary inspection measures needed to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized that the retention of nuclear arms in international arsenals is unethical. He stated that chemical weapons, with all their inherent dangers, should

not exist at a time when the world is trying to lay new foundations for a civilized and humanitarian system. He urged a speedy conclusion to an agreement banning chemical weapons, saying that this agreement should not apply to other chemical industries in the developing countries. He called for intensive consultations with the countries which are not parties to the disarmament conference and which have no opportunity to study the draft agreement provisions, and review its various effects on their national security and economic growth.

Egypt proposed to the current and third disarmament session the endorsement of the following group of principles, which would consolidate the disarmament process. First, to not move the arms race to new domains, such as outer space, and to guarantee that any new domains will only be used for peaceful purposes; second, to not develop new arms or arms systems designed to do the same job as the weapons banned or destroyed under the disarmament agreement; third, to strengthen efforts toward establishing international principles guaranteeing that human resources are not wasted, and to implement the program worked out by the UN Conference on Disarmament and Development; and fourth, to promote the status of the United Nations so that it will not be confined to information activities, training, and disarmament campaigns, but rather be transformed into playing an effective functional role in the disarmament field in line with the provisions of the UN Charter.

'Abd al-Majid further said that, despite the importance of the present activities of the United Nations, it is important to activate the various UN organizations to ensure the full benefit of the opportunities it provides and to maintain the secretary general's resources and departments. In conclusion, 'Abd al-Majid said that certain problems are becoming more difficult in the world. Foremost among these is the issue of the Palestinian people's struggle to determine their future, liberate the occupied Arab land, end their suffering under Israel's repressive measures, and halt the inhuman treatment by the occupation forces of their legitimate uprising, as well as the issue of the continuing Iran-Iraq war and Iran's failure to implement Resolution 598. In this last regard, he called for exhorting Iran to respond to the international community's will and implement the aforementioned resolution as Iraq has done.

Finance Minister Announces 1988-89 State Budget

JN1306151088 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 10 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[By Al-Sayyid Na'im]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has affirmed that the government seeks to achieve further self-reliance and to create new job opportunities for graduates. He said these two objectives are the center of the government's efforts during the implementation of the current 5-year plan.

Finance Minister Dr Muhammad al-Razzaz announced that the gross state budget for 1988-89 amounts to 28.3 [all figures as published] billion pounds distributed as follows:

—For the support of investment and development activity in the administrative apparatus, economic establishments, and the public sector's units, 7 billion pounds.

—For the payment of installments and interest on domestic and foreign public debt, 5 billion pounds.

—For capital transfers, 2.5 billion pounds.

—For wages, salaries, periodic pay increases, new job oportunities, and improvements in employee conditions, 6.5 billion pounds.

—For the subsidy of basic commodities for those with limited income, 1.8 billion pounds; for operating the state apparatus, 760 million pounds; and for the Armed Forces, judiciary establishments, People's Assembly, and the Consultative Council, 3.7 billion pounds.

The state revenues amounted to 21 billion pounds, including 12 billion in sovereign revenues, in addition to current revenues from the Suez Canal, petroleum, the banking apparatus, and economic establishments.

The budget deficit amounts to 7.2 bilion pounds. The deficit increase is attributed to a 2.6 billion difference in exchange rates.

The minister affirmed that the new budget includes installment payments and interest on domestic and foreign loans. He said that even the debts that will be rescheduled will be sent to the Central Bank in a frozen account for transfer to those entitled to them, without being left for public expenditure. This is to limit the increase of liquidity.

He added that the government applied all measures aimed at public rationalizing, curbing expenditures, and receiving full benefit from any existing funds. He said that taxes are estimated according to what really exists and that arrears until 1986 were checked up in 37 missions. He said that the total deficit in the domestic product is less than last year and that the rate of increase in the issuance of notes has droped. He said this confirms that there is harmony between the monetary and financial policies.

He indicated that the increase of revenues is linked to the national taxation capacity. He added that the general state budget is an instrument for implementing the development plan in its 2d year.

This came during an expanded meeting at the National Democratic Party's headquarters yesterday which continued until late in the night.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, NDP secretary general; Dr Yusri Mustafa, economy minister; Eng 'Isam Radi, public works minister; Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Dr Ahmad Salamah Muhammad, minister of People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Fu'ad Iskandar, minister of state for emigration; Mahir Abazah, electricity minister; Kamal al-Shadhili, NDP assistant secretary general; heads of NDP committees; and members of the committees' offices.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi affirmed that the essential problem facing us is the state budget deficit and the inability of revenues to cover all operational expenses, as well as the investment expenses required for the plan and its implementation.

He said the implementation of the plan and budget is being carried out within a comprehensvie economic reform process. He said the economic reform steps are divided into two parts. The first is short-term and deals with the problem of the shortage in our revenues, the problem of manpower, and the state budget deficit. The second part is long-term and centers on the process of economic development. Reform occurs within the two parts and establishes a link between them.

He said we met with the IMF and the World Bank last year to help confront these problems. The IMF concentrated on short-term policies, while the World Bank concentrated on medium-and long-term policies. He noted that contacts are still continuing.

He said the IMF team visited us six times last year after signing a cooperation agreement with it. World Bank envoys will also arrive in the coming days.

The prime minister affirmed that, despite our belief in the importance of dealing with international establishments, we seek, get involved with, or accept, nothing that will not achieve our national objectives and further the interests of the Egyptian economy. [passage omitted]

Dr Kamal al-Janzuri said that the current 5-year plan is part of a longer-term plan extending until 2002 and centering on four points:

—Supporting the Egyptian economy's intrinsic ability, exploiting human resources in the best manner, and supporting the private sector.

—Having interest in the basic structure of money, trade, and tourism.

—Supporting the social/material structure and meeting the demands of the masses.

—Achieving a geographic balance in the population.

He affirmed that the program for the 2d year of the plan, 1988-89, focuses on economic performance and accomplishment, problems facing us, the amendment of the funding structures of public sector companies, and curbing the lack of commitment of some establishments to their allocated funds.

He said that the national product in the base year 1986-87 amounted to 40.9 billion pounds and this year to 40.1 billion. The growth rate amounted to 5.3 percent while the targeted was 5.4 percent. He said the growth rate in agriculture amounted to 3 percent, industry 7.5 percent, and tourism 13.1 percent.

As for the investment field, national product amounted to 7.7 billion pounds with an increase of 400 million pounds in industry and 700 million in transportation. The increase in industry was due to the addition of a new cement line, in addition to the armored vehicles production project.

In the field of manpower, the plan aims at creating 720,000 job opportunities in 1987-88. Only 428,000 job opportunities were created. Operations of replacement and renewal in the public sector and a boost given to the private sector compensated for this deficit.

In the field of foreign dealing, the trade deficit was 5.1 billion pounds in 1986-87 and increased to 9.6 billion after the evaluation of the new exchange rate. The current deficit amounted to 1.3 billion.

Dr Al-Janzuri affirmed that the volume of agricultural and industrial exports, tourism, and transfers of Egyptians working abroad have increased, causing a boom. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit of Malian Foreign Minister

Meets With Butrus Ghali

NC1006140988 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this morning with the Malian foreign minister, who is currently on a visit to Cairo. Discussions dealt with current African problems and bilateral relations.

Dr Ghali and the Malian foreign minister will chair the Joint Higher Egyptian-Malian Committee, which will convene on Sunday morning.

Following the meeting, Dr Ghali disclosed that the committee will review developments in the Middle East in light of the efforts being exerted to give impetus to the peace process, as well as African issues. It will also discuss how best to coordinate the positions of the two countries at future African meetings. Dr Ghali further said that the committee will hold talks on the conference which the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries

are scheduled to attend in Cyprus in September. The two delegations will also review bilateral relations in all fields and the means to boost them.

Delivers Message to Mubarak

NC1306092988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received a message from Malian President Moussa Traore today. Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita stated this after his meeting with President Mubarak this morning. He added that he had thanked Mubarak for supporting Traore's election as president of the OAU.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who attended the meeting, stated that the Malian foreign minister submitted a report to President Mubarak on the activities of the Egyptian-Malian Joint Committee during its fourth session. The committee is discussing the enhancement of trade and technical exchange between the two countries and ways of providing opportunities for more Egyptian experts to work in Mali.

Dr Ghali added that the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, Egyptian agricultural cooperatives, and the Malian Government are currently carrying out a project, using Egyptian expertise, to plant areas of land in Mali. He noted that another scheme is underway to increase Egyptian scholarship grants to Malian students.

Ghali noted that an Egyptian-Malian joint communique will be signed tomorrow, Tuesday, after two seessions due to be held later today by the Egyptian-Malian Joint Committee.

Joint Communique Issued

NC1406140688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—Egypt and Mali have stressed the need to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties, and expressed ther concern about the deteriorating conditions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This came in a joint communique issued today at the conclusion of the fourth session of the joint Egyptian-Malian committee. The communique was signed by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Modibo Keita, Malian foreign minister.

The communique condemned the South African Government's oppressive practices and stressed Egypt's and Mali's support for the Frontline States and for the ongoing talks to establish peace in Angola in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435. The communique noted the two countries had identical views on African and international issues of common interest. It also lauded efforts by the OAU's liaison group to gain the international community's support for convening an international conference to discuss African foreign debts.

The two countries welcomed the rapprochement between the superpowers and called for a positive role by the Nonaligned Movement in reassessing developments in the international arena and studying their effect on the just cause of Third World countries.

Dr Ghali described this session of the joint committee as positive and constructive and noted that it was held within the framework of promoting and strengthening the friendly ties between Egypt and Mali. He pointed out that the committee's meeting provided an important opportunity to discuss all the issues of concern to both countries and to coordinate stands in light of Mali's chairmanship of the OAU's current session.

The joint Egyptian-Malian committee began its meetings in Cairo last Thursday.

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC1506075888 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita left Cairo this morning, following a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. The Malian minister also led his country's delegation to the fourth session of the Egyptian-Malian Joint Committee, which discussed ways of bolstering bilateral relations.

Interior Minister Badr Cited on Security

JN0906145988 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Jun 88 pp 22, 23, 25

[Interview with Interior Minister Zaki Badr by Jamil al-Bajuri and Ulfat Qatamish in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] What is the ability of the various factions of the Egyptian opposition to influence the Egyptian man in the street in view of the high cost of living and the chaos in prices and the consequent threat to security in Egypt?

[Badr] The fact is the voice of the opposition is much bigger than its real size, and the uproar it creates is much greater than its influence on the Egyptian man in the street. One can create a big uproar, but at the same time be unable to do anything or help to do anything. The real criterion is the size and ability to influence and not a loud voice. The size of the opposition is not judged by imagination, but from reality. The opposition has been through many tests. For instance, it called for boycotting the plebiscite on the Presidency. However, polling in those elections was remarkably heavy. With regard to the elections for the People's Assembly, the total number of opposition members represents their real strength. Of

course, the opposition tries to exploit the difficult economic situation in Egypt. However, the Egyptian citizen's natural intelligence and patriotic sense enable him to realize that criticism and attack are much easier than construction. It is very easy to criticize any action, but what is important is to produce an alternative, and that is the difficult test. The Egyptian citizen realizes that. The opposition imagines that by the hue and cry it raises about negative aspects it is capable of moving people and exploiting circumstances in a manner that does not serve the country's interests, but merely provokes people against the government or the regime. The fact is that only a very limited number of people respond sympathetically to the opposition. Anyone who reads the opposition press will feel that Egypt is rife with demonstrations and disturbances, whereas security is stable, and that is the proof of the failure of the opposition and its lack of influence on the Egyptian man in the street, who responds favorably to his national regime. [passage omitted]

[Question] It is occasionally said that democracy in Egypt has created problems for security? What is the minister's view?

[Badr] Unquestionably, when democracy is established it becomes a pillar of security. Democracy means that every citizen shoulders his responsibility within the framework of his rights and duties, and that creates stability within the homeland. Stability is the basis of security. However, when democracy is passing through the maturation and consolidation stage, transgressions or misunderstandings undoubtedly occur in the name of democracy, and there are problems for security. The citizen who practices democracy in its first stages often does not know where his rights and duties end, and consequently clashes occur as the result of a misunderstanding of democracy, and that creates many problems for security. However, in the long run democracy is a pillar of security. [passage omitted]

[Question] How can democracy reach this stage in light of the exceptional laws that govern us, such as the emergency law and the laws known as the ill-omened laws?

[Badr] In reality, the emergency law does not affect democracy. And the evidence is the opposition press' attack, which exceeds the limits of politeness and good manners. The emergency law is not used against the opposition newspapers. Has the emergency law harmed any opponent?

[Question] Why then has the emergency law been enforced?

[Badr] It has been enforced because the phenomenon of terrorism has continued, and drug smuggling has increased. And the phenomenon of crimes cannot be faced by ordinary laws. If the enforcement of the emergency law is considered an obstacle to democracy, we can then say that there is no democracy in England because there is a similar law there, and there is no democracy in Germany or Italy as well because in these countries the interior minister and the police are given authority which exceeds, to a large extent, the authority given to the Interior Ministry in Egypt under the emergency law. It is a matter of names. The law in England is called the counterterrorism law and in Germany and Italy the laws are given other names.

I here announce that I accept enforcement, here in Egypt, of the British law, as it is, instead of the emergency law. I also accept the law enforced in Italy as a substitute for the emergency law. These laws are permanent and are not constantly renewed. Most of the provisions of these laws are not subject to the judiciary, while the emergency law [in Egypt] is provisional and subject to the supervision of the judiciary. The police [in Egypt] can arrest a citizen for a period of time not exceeding 45 days regardless of the causes and objections.

Moreover, a new law is being enforced in the United States stipulating that when a defendant is arrested for drug charges, the drug authorities will confiscate all his money without referring to a judicial verdict. And even if this defendant is acquitted by the court, the confiscation of his money will stand. I want one example only in which the emergency law was implemented against a politician or opposition paper that exceeded all limits of criticism. Give me one example only in which the emergency law was implemented against one politician. [passage omitted]

[Question] What does the Egyptian interior minister say about the remarks made by the chief editor of AL-WAFD in which he said that you sign the blank arrest orders?

[Badr] This is an empty and irresponsible statement. It is also a blatant example of agitation and irresponsibility.

[Question] It has been reiterated recently that the Interior Ministry is bugging not only the opposition parties, but also the NDP?

[Badr] The Interior Ministry did not bug any loyal or opposition activities. But the security apparatus must follow all loyal and opposition political activities. This means that the security organ should know that the NDP, which is the government's party, will meet on a specific date to discuss a certain subject. The same thing applies to the opposition parties. This is the duty of the Interior Ministry, to protect this meeting from exposure to any possibilities. Therefore, the activity of the security apparatus begins through the information which it receives and which it must know. How do I obtain this information? I receive the information through legitimate methods. This is because obtaining information through illegal methods, such as bugging—without permission from the public prosecutor's office—is a crime punishable by imprisonment in accordance with the

penal code. There is no need to take such a risk by committing such a crime. But, if an opposition party holds a general meeting whose proceedings are carried through microphones and published in the newspapers, I do not believe that this is called eavesdropping. It is part of my duty to know all economic, social, and political activities taking place in Egypt. As a security apparatus, my move will be impotent and incorrect if my information is incomplete. To say that we bug the NDP or the government is a mean and cheap method to drive a wedge between the Interior Ministry and the government. Why should I spy on the government if I am a member of this government and know what is taking place in it because of my position in the Cabinet? Why should I spy on the NDP if all the NDP activities reach me in my capacity as a man in charge in this governemnt? Therefore, what is the need for spying? [passage omitted]

[Question] Is Egypt's security under threat, and if it is, does it originate internally or externally?

[Badr] Any security agency must make provisions for potential threats to the country and must not be too trusting or unsuspecting. Egypt is threatened externally on account of its foreign policy; it pursues positive policies on Arab and Third World issues and indeed globally. Under the circumstances, Egypt must be on guard against powers whose interests run counter to our positive stance. Furthermore, the entire Arab region is one of the more turbulent spots in the world, and Egypt is in the midst of this volatile region with which it interacts. So Egypt must take the necessary precautions against these dangers, which pose a threat not only to the region, but other countries further afield. Then you have narcotics, which is a worldwide phenomenon against which we must take preventive and combative action. Now, from where does the danger come? As a matter of fact, we expect it at any time and from many directions. There is danger from within and without. Internal and external dangers conspire within the framework of certain goals. There is cooperation and collusion between domestic and hostile outside trends on numerous issues. Let's take the issue of Egypt's revolution, for instance. Initial investigations point to a connection between dangers emanating from the domestic front and those originating from abroad. This is despite the fact that the last word on that issue is for the judiciary. We have clues pointing to the existence of contacts between certain religious extremist factions in Egypt and Iran. They receive assistance from Iran. Many issues, old and new, confirm an interconnection between internal and external dangers, as did the 1972 Technical College issue, in which the principal defendant was not Egyptian. Thus certain foreign trends are coordinating with some local trends.

[Question] Is there a small Shi'ite minority in Egypt, and does it coordinate with Iran?

[Badr] Egypt has always been Sunni Muslim and has never at any time embraced Shi'ism. The Fatimids ruled Egypt for many years, and when they left it they did not leave a single Shi'ite behind. So Egypt has all along been Sunni and never veered toward Shi'ism as a religious creed. In any case, the question in Egypt is not one of Sunnism or Shi'ism. It is the question of a regime seeking to export the Iranian revolution to Egypt. Some trends see their interests being served by whatever backing and support the Iranian revolution offers.

[Question] Is it true that an Iranian-inspired plot was crushed in Egypt recently?

[Badr] We have evidence that the Iranians set aside funds for the export of the revolution, and these have been seized. The money was allocated for Egyptian groups with a view to instigating disturbances not only in Egypt, but in all the states of the region against the existing regimes. Some of these groups have been caught in connection with more than one issue.

[Question] What is the true picture and weight of religious extremists in Egypt?

[Badr] There are self-styled Islamic groups in many locations in Egypt, but they are not as big they seem to be. The overblown perception of these groups is due to their good organization, fast movement, and sustained activities, which are not matched by positive activity by moderate forces. If we take the University of Asyut, which is perceived as a bastion of the extremist groups in Egypt, we find that their combined strength does not exceed 400 out of a student population of 45,000. However, their influence is stronger for a number of reasons, the most important of which are continuous activity, good organization, and projecting themselves on the scene, even through confrontations that they know beforehand will get them nowhere. But, they carry them out anyway with the object of making their presence felt. The most recent example of such activity was their objection to the mufti's decree setting the 1st day of 'Id al-Fitr. Their objection would have made sense, nominally at any rate, had the mufti's decree cut Ramadan short by a day. But they demurred to the holy month being made complete by a day, which goes to show that they continually seek to make themselves visible as dissenters, even with the spirit of Islam.

[Question] How did these groups renew their abilities of organization and quick action?

[Badr] These extremist group organizations began a long time ago. They date back to the days of the underground Muslim Brotherhood. These groups inherited these organizations and the system of cells. Thus, they had a long experience and a long history in organization. Moreover, they had a long experience in the field of confronting the authorities in the forties. They learned from this experience and began to introduce changes into their organizations. They promoted their contacts and the methods

of secret and public action. They have a long experience derived from their illegal practices over many years. Hence, their members acquired an ability to organize and take quick action.

[Question] How do you interpret their increase, even though they are continuously pursued by the security organs?

[Badr] Their growth and increase are unconfirmed for the simple reason that they try to delude others into believing that their size is large through clamor and a loud voice. I think that their number reached its peak in the last few years of Al-Sadat's rule. At the 'Id prayers these groups used to completely block the streets in order to assert themselves in the arenas they chose. For instance, these groups used to fill up and dominate the streets during the 'Id prayers in Alexandria, but they cannot do so today because they are fully controlled by the security organs, which fix the places of prayer. Once we try to determine their number, we will find they are no more than a few thousand, not exceeding 30,000.

[Question] Is anyone helping the extremists to persist in their extremism?

[Badr] I think that there are some who wittingly or unwittingly help the extremists to go too far in their extremism. There are some, for instance, who defend the extremists at the People's Assembly and seek interpellations when it is rumored that some of them are arrested. Regardless of whether they meant to defend them or not, they are actually giving those extremists the feeling that they are not alone and that there are some who are supporting and protecting them. There are also those who call for the cancellation of the emergency law, which was basically promulgated to fight extremism and violation of the laws. There are yet others who justify the extremists violating legitimacy and adoptingf terrorism, by stating that there are economic crises and that the young do not find houses or jobs nor can they get married. I believe that those, too, are indirectly justifying the terrorists' extremism, while fully aware that extremism cannot solve the economic crisis or find them a job or a house. All individuals in society, as well as all the political and social forces, should take a serious stand and condemn terrorism as an ideology and behavior. They should not justify terrorist actions in any way whatsoever so that its danger will not spread any further.

Confronting extremism should begin on the intellectual level, and intellectual confrontation is beyond the duties of the Interior Ministry. The ministry's role begins in the last stage of extremism when extremist activity begins to threaten the security of society. Here the security organs should interfere, although I am fully confident that the Interior Ministry's role is not a radical remedy, but a necessary and indispensable confrontation. When terrorism succeeds in overcoming all objections and barriers in its way and reaches the stage in which it can practice its activity, the Interior Ministry should then confront it. However, I would like to state that the security treatment of the issue of terrorism is alone insufficient because it does not deal with the real reasons for the sickness, but its symptoms. These reasons are beyond the responsibility of the Interior Ministry. It is the responsibility of the religious, informational, educational, and other institutions. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Glove' Policy at Algiers Viewed

JN1506191388 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Jun 88 p 7

[Editorial: "The Glove Policy"]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi appeared at the Arab summit with a glove on his right hand. One of the justifications given for this was that he wanted to avoid shaking hands with some Arab leaders with his bare hand. This has led His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to ignore Al-Qadhdhafi's extended gloved hand.

The story is abhorrently bizarre, in line with the personality of the Colonel, who is fond of bizzare things, and who perhaps finds in the adherence to such eccentricities some sort of individualism or distinction that covers up for his well-known intellectual and political shallowness.

However, the story, like any other story, must have some implicit symbol that points to the truth. Putting on the glove reflects some challenge Al-Qadhdhafi wanted to make at this gathering. Al-Qadhdhafi could have easily avoided shaking his bare hand with some leaders had he wanted to. But, the problem seemed to be that he wanted to and he did not want to, at the same time. This is the nature of his dealings with many politicians and statesmen in the Arab world and the world at large. He might want to meet them under certain circumstances due to some personal or situational motives, but, at the same time, he wants to stand away from them and distance himself in response to his sick instincts of arrogance and snobbishness. These are false feelings; they do not reflect objective realities. They constitute a compensation for an inferior leadership and imaginary superiority. In fact, they are external aspects of an internal inferiority complex.

The use of the glove was not confined to what happened at the summit, but it was a symbol of familiar personal ambitions. We knew Al-Qadhdhafi in the past throwing "the glove of challenge" at neighboring countries, at countries in the region, and sometimes at far away countries, as far as his hand could reach. He, therefore, entered into wars, conflicts, battles, operations, or military, political, and terrorist adventures against everybody, losing his country's reputation, resources, and youthfulness.

The showing or throwing of the glove is always accompanied by verbal attacks from the Colonel to support the symbol of challenge and desire for aggression. These attacks are loaded with all sorts of insults and slanders

that he picks from his special dictionary. He does not mind going back on these insults and slanders if circumstances call for this, but his excuses are always much worse than his guilt.

AL-AKHBAR Comments on 'Terrorist' Plots

NC1606061288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2107 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR praises the Egyptian security authorities for their ability to always unveil the evil plans against our people and their security and to foil all the mean plots concocted by terrorist gangs. These gangs hide behind regimes and governments which compete with the Mafia and other organized crime groups.

In Thursday's issue, the paper says that it is Egypt's destiny to become an arena for those who have had a sudden rise to power in their countries to spit their hatred and fritter away the God-given wealth of their nations by planning the vilest plots against states which never contemplated harming any of them.

AL-AKHBAR points out that those who concoct these plots exploit people with sick minds and dead consciences in order to achieve their wicked goals. They attempt to carry out acts of terror in order to upset stability in the targeted countries, the paper concludes.

Libya

Chad Opposition Leader, 'Sympathizers' Arrested

LD1506185288 Paris International Service in French 1800 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] We have just learned that Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], one of the parties comprising the armed opposition to the Chadian regime, is reportedly being held at Tripoli Airport in Libya. Eduard Dor, you have managed to obtain some information about the situation. Will you tell us what is going on?

[Dor] According to our information, this morning in Tripoli, and apparently in other towns as well, the Libyans arrested a number of Chadians close to Acheikh ibn Oumar; in other words, members or sympathizers of the CDR. Acheikh ibn Oumar reportedly protested these arrests, but apparently in vain because the arrests continued throughout the afternoon. It was then that the CDR leader took the road to Tripoli Airport accompanied by several of his men with the intention of leaving the country. They were prevented by the Libyan authorities. This is all we know so far on this business.

If this is confirmed, it may mean that by picking on the Chadian opponents who reside in his country Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would like to show his goodwill in the resumption of normal relations with the Ndjamena government. In fact, wasn't it said in the Algiers Arab summit corridors a few days ago that the Libyan leader had expressed strong satisfaction with the positive reaction of President Habre to his proposal a few days before to resume the dialogue with Ndjamena?

Another theory, which was mentioned in fact by the CDR representative to Paris, is the possible exchange of the Chadians arrested in Libya for Libyan POW's in Chad.

More on Palestinian Uprising Support Conference

'Arafat Addresses Members

LD1506223688 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Greetings, brothers. Here is the text of the address by Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to the international conference in support of the Palestinian uprising, which was held in Banghazi in the Libyan Jamahiriyah over the past 2 days. The address included:

In the name of God, the merciful, and compassionate. Brothers, since Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud talks about the uprising in the mosque I would like to tell him that the uprising in our occupied territories is led by both the church and the mosque. This is the pride of our uprising and the pride of our revolution, a revolution by both the church and the mosque. Every week we have 2 days for organizing the uprising. After Friday prayers, our Christian brothers wait for their Muslim brothers in order to act together on that day in a revolutionary spirit, and on Sunday, the Muslim brothers wait for their Christian brothers after Sunday prayers to act together on the revolution and uprising of stones. [passage omitted]

As for not using weapons in the uprising, this is a decision by the Palestinian leadership. At this stage, we have decided to give the Palestinian sacred stone an opportunity to do its work. Therefore, this decision by the Palestinian leadership not to use weapons is aimed at exposing the myth or lie of the [word indistinct], the lie of this false Zionist democratic oasis. It is impossible to expose it and defeat it, except in one way: making sacrifices on the altar of the homeland. The Palestinian child who throws a stone at a tank, a helicopter, or an armored vehicle does so in order for us to expose this false democracy, which international imperialism, led by the United States, tries to market among us. [passage omitted]

Today, we are in the third phase of the uprising. There are three other remaining phases: comprehensive strikes, partial national disobedience—national, not civil, disobedience—and then there is comprehensive national disobedience. After that comes the seventh phase, which I do not want to talk about. In spite of all this, we want a comprehensive and just peace in this region. That is why we agreed to the Fez plan at the Fez summit, as well

as to what was decided by the Arab summit in Algiers, which was unanimous in saying that a just and comprehensive solution must be based on international legitimacy and all the UN resolutions. There must be an effective international conference under UN auspices, in which the permanent members of the UN Security Council and all sides to the conflict, including the PLO, participate on an equal footing. [passage omitted]

Final Communique Issued

LD1506103888 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Banghazi, 15 Jun (JANA)—The international conference for supporting the Palestinian popular uprising in occupied Palestine has issued the following final communique at the end of its work here.

The final communique issued by the emergency international conference for supporting the popular uprising in occupied Palestine:

Banghazi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

13-14 June 1988

The emergency international conference for supporting the popular uprising in occupied Palestine was held in the city of Banghazi, in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 13 to 14 June 1988. The conference comprised more than 400 participants—prominent figures and representatives of national and international democratic organizations from the Western countries, the countries of the Third World, the socialist countries, and the Arab homeland.

The work and deliberations of the emergency international conference for supporting the popular uprising in occupied Palestine included a fundamental contribution manifested in the speech made by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, who headed an important delegation representing the PLO, and the speech made by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud at the opening session, in which he reaffirmed the firm and principled stands of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in support of the Palestinian revolution. SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] leader Sam Nujoma also spoke, expressing the unity of Arab and African destiny in the struggle against imperialism and racism.

The emergency international conference was held immediately after the emergency Algiers Arab summit, which was positive and successful and was devoted to discussing the Palestinian popular uprising in occupied Palestine.

Now that the brave uprising of the Palestinian Arab people has entered its 7th month, [words indistinct] that the unprecedented heroic struggle of the Palestinian popular masses has begun to occupy its place in the hearts and awareness of mankind.

In addition to that, the uprising has begun to occupy the leading position in regional changes and in the international arena, as is evident in the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and the forces of peace in the world, for rallying around the necessity to make progress in nuclear disarmament negotiations. The new international climate is compatible with the democratic and national bases of peoples liberation struggles on all continents.

The U.S. Administration perseveres in its efforts to hamper and spoil the attempts to achieve peace in the Arab homeland, and to camouflage its plans for a political solution to the regional conflicts, mainly with regard to the conflict in the Arab homeland, whereby it is not enough that U.S. imperialism supports the Israeli enemy, but it controls its moves and ignores the firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The uprising shows more than ever before that there will not be permanent peace in the Middle East as long as a just solution is not found for the Palestinian question on the basis of recognizing the firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and their right to self-determination, which consists in setting up their independent state with Jerusalem as the capital under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Convening a conference soon, on this just basis, and giving the conference the necessary authority in conformity with the proposals of the socialist countries, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab summit, and the PLO, will be in itself a result of popular, political, and diplomatic action, and a real defeat for U.S. and Zionist policies. It will also be the start of a new phase in the fight to set up a really independent Palestinian state, which will constitute a historic victory of far-reaching consequences for the march of the Palestinian people on the path of liberation.

The uprising, which first and foremost constitutes a transfer of the struggling center of gravity inside the occupied territories, and which was achieved under the leadership of the PLO, greatly contributes to the elucidation and progress of the possibilities and prospects of convening an international conference under the patronage of the United Nations. This would also be in connection with a just peace in the Arab homeland, in which all the parties concerned will take part, including the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other parties, in addition to the Security Council's permanent members.

The uprising constitutes a qualitative change in the prevailing conditions in the Arab homeland, and contributes to the cause of security, cooperation, and peace on the international level.

Consequently, it is currently more urgent than ever before that all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the world give more material, political, and moral support to the legitimate struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people, and by the uprising in occupied Palestine in particular.

This struggle is based on the principles of human rights, international law, and the UN resolutions in connection with the Palestinian question.

As the uprising enters its 7th month, the international community must provide absolute support and exert all due pressure as quickly as possible to put an immediate, complete, and unconditional end to the Zionist criminal oppression. This oppression, which manifests itself in the collective arrests, torture, assassinations, bone-breaking, burying people alive, demolishing houses, and expelling people, which we see occurring indiscriminately in Gaza and the West Bank against the brave, heroic, and unarmed Palestinian people—children, youth, women, and the old.

In conclusion, the emergency international conference held in Banghazi, appeals to all national and international democratic organizations, peace and solidarity movements, prominent personalities, and world public opinion to provide a fresh, vital, and strong impetus to all forms of support to the Palestinian popular uprising in occupied Palestine, which is led by the Palestinian Liberation Organization with the aim of easing the tragedies and sacrifices of the Palestinian people, and to assist in enhancing its determination and its confidence in the final victory.

The Palestinian popular uprising, in its heroic and relentless struggle, is not just defending the just Palestinian cause, but is defending the cause of freedom in general, and the just cause of liberation and peace for all of humanity. They are fighting for our sake, so let us fight for theirs.

The final communique also includes the demand for the release of all those detained in the Arab prisons, at the forefront of whom are the Palestinian detainees. The participants in the conference call on Arab countries that have common borders with Palestine to allow freedom fighting from their territory.

The conference saluted the struggle of the Lebanese people and called for the support of the Lebanese national resistance.

The conference also called for support of the Arab people in Egypt against the Camp David policy and for the defense of members of Egypt's revolution who are facing the imperialist-Zionist presence on Egypt's land.

Al-Qadhdhafi Praises PLO Response to Cease-Fire

LD1506141688 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jun (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution made a statement to JANA today in which he praised Brother Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] positive response to a cease-fire and putting an end to the fratricide between Palestinians who belong in the same trench.

In his statement the brother leader valued highly this responsible spirit. He expressed his hope in the continuity of a state of positive interaction, which confirms the unity of the guns of the fighters on the path of perseverance and stepped-up struggle for the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea.

Talks to Syria's Al-Asad

LD1506211888 Tripoli JANA in English 1737 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—A telephone contact was established between the leader of the revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad in a Libyan Arab-Syrian attempt aimed at necessarily stop fighting amongst the Palestine brothers in arms.

President Hafiz al-Asad assured the leader of the revolution that there was a self-initiative launched by the Palestinian organizations aiming to end the fighting in the Palestinian camps.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cited on Reconciliation With Chad

AB1406072488 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The 15th extraordinary summit of the Arab League took place in Algiers from 7 to 9 June. General Moussa Traore, the chairman of the OAU, attended the summit. He was invited and received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The two men discussed bilateral cooperation and African issues such as the Chad-Libya conflict. Our reporter Oumar Sangare took the opportunity to ask Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi some questions on a possible reconciliation between Chad and Libya.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic fading into French translation] I met President Moussa Traore and thanked him on behalf of the Arab nation and the African Continent for attending the Arab summit. I also thanked him for the outstanding speech he made during the summit. I [words indistinct] through the Libyan mass media and through President Moussa Traore's voice and

image. We discussed the need (?for cooperation) between the Arab people and other people of the world. We discussed the possibilities of strengthening our bilateral ties, the Nonaligned Movement, the summit, and the [words indistinct].

We also discussed the Chadian problem and agreed on the need to exchange war prisoners in the interest of African solidarity. I informed him that Libya is taking the necessary measures to open a people's bureau in Ndjamena and a Chadian Embassy in Tripoli. As a result, understanding and direct contacts are beginning between the two countries. We also agreed on the magnitude of the work to be carried out and on the need to solve our problems with an African determination which would oppose the intervention of foreign powers, because these powers, as you know, are prone to interfere in our internal affairs. [end recording]

It must be recalled that on the sidelines of this summit, President Moussa Traore met privately with Morocco's King Hassan II, the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat, and Chedli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League. [passage omitted]

Egypt, State Minister Ghali's Remarks Criticized

LD1506103288 Tripoli JANA in English 0840 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, June 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Egyptian state-run MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has reported a statement by the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs Butrus Ghali speaking in detail of what has described the leadership of Egypt in the Arab region. [as received]

Ghali adds that his regime doesn't like this leadership being encroached upon. It doesn't like to rejoin the Arab League from the back door.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commenting on the above, says that the Egyptian regime attempts to be the leader of the Arab countries thereby making Egypt as the leader of these countries.

As usual, Ghali has not been brave enough to point out the situation Egypt is now going through under the traitorous Stable David accords and its repercussions that have opened the door of Egypt wide open for the Zionists transforming it from a front for countering the enemy to a counter front thereby placing its destiny in the grip of the U.S. Administration.

The editor points out that we in great Al-Jamahiriyah say that should Arab countries accept to be under this leadership, we are the first to approve this, but the Arab countries, in actual fact, reject this leadership.

The editor continues that Ghali has described the Arabs as a group of scoundrels and that they represent nothing without Egypt. He has described those who have not defended the return of Egypt to the Arab League as cowards or liars.

The editor concludes his comments by saying that this is the image of the Arabs as portrayed by the logic of the officials in the Egyptian regime. They are, to them, as scoundrels and liars as they have openly been described by the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs.

Sudan

Government To Mediate in Eritrean Dispute

EA1506185388 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Prof 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad, minister of culture and information and official government spokesman, said in press statements that Sudan had begun contacts with Eritreans with the intention of negotiating with the Ethiopian side to achieve a peaceful solution to the Eritrean question.

The official spokesman revealed that Ethiopia had stated that it had no objection to the Sudanese move and is ready to present political initiatives for solving the problem. Sudan's efforts and the government's contact with Eritrean and Ethiopian liberation movements emphasize the need for these organizations to understand that there must be political action to solve the problem of war between them and Ethiopia and that the organization must be prepared to negotiate with Ethiopia on its peace initiatives. He said that Sudan's action does not reflect a particular bias toward Ethiopia and against those organizations, but is intended to obtain the acceptance of the principle of negotiating to achieve peaceful solutions.

Prof 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad said that Sudan has stressed to Ethiopia that a settlement of the Eritrean issue and communal issues cannot be imposed by the gun. He said that the Eritreans have doubts about Ethiopia's intentions and might be right to have them, but Sudan's task is to bring the two parties to the negotiating table.

Foreign Minister Holds News Conference 14 Jun

JN1506153288 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, Jun 14 (SUNA)—Sudanese Foreign Minister Husayn Abu Salih has affirmed that Sudan will seek to support the Palestinian uprising morally and materially.

Abu Salih made this statement in a news conference here today about the extraordinary Arab summit held recently in Algiers.

He reported that the conferees agreed unanimously on the Fes summit resolutions. His excellency touched on Syria's support for, and agreement on, the basic principles to support the Palestinian uprising.

The minister also praised Libya's policy toward the Palestinian people and the conferees' statement on the need to confront any aggression on Arab lands.

On Sudan's relations with neighboring countries, the minister said: Our relationship with Ethiopia was deteriorating terribly, and war was nearly declared between the two countries because of what happened in Kurmuk and Qaysan recently. Due to this, the two governments saw that it was better to improve and develop bilateral relations for the benefit of the two nations. On Sudan's relations with Kenya, the minister said that Sudan has promised over and over again that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. He said: In light of this, we do not support or back any movement opposed to any African country. He said that reports in some Kenyan newspapers on tension in relations between the two countries are contrary to the truth.

Abu Salih stated that the problem of rebel movement in the south of the country is an internal problem and that Sudan is seeking to solve it through peaceful means within the framework of initiatives by some friendly and sisterly countries.

Foreign Minister Alleges Kenya Aiding Rebels

JN1506160188 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Al-Shariqah, June 15 (GNA)—Sudanese Foreign Minister Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih said his country is conducting intensified diplomatic contacts to eliminate tension prevailed in relations with Kenya because of Kenya support of the rebels movement in south Sudan."

In a statement to AL-KHALIJ newspaper today, Dr Abu Salih said his country has documents and information affirming that Kenya is supporting the rebels movement in south Sudan.

He added Sudan has not received a reply to its memo to the Kenyan Government last May seeking an explanation by Kenya on its support of the rebels movement.

Sudan has revealed activities by the rebels movement inside the Kenyan territories and Kenyan President Daniel Asap Moi has declared that Sudan allowed a Kenyan opposition movement to open offices in its territories.

Interview With Islamic Front Leader Al-Turabi

PM1306101988 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Jun 88 p 4

["Part one" of interview with Hasan al-Turabi, National Islamic Front secretary general and minister of justice, by Al-Sir Sayyid Ahmad in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Ahmad] In an unusual move for a developing country, the opposition National Islamic Front was invited to participate in power. What is your assessment of this change and what are the front's benefits and losses?

[Al-Turabi] With regard to the strangeness of the phenomenon, namely the opposition's participation in power, although it is uncommon in unstable democracies, where the opposition's role is merely a facade for the ruling regime, the phenomenon is common in stable Western democracies. In Sudan the government, with its parliamentary and popular majority, could have remained in power and the opposition could have remained in the opposition, thus balancing the democratic experiment and guaranteeing stability for government policies on one hand and the effectiveness of political control over the government on the other. But the nature of our parties made the government, despite its parliamentary size, unable to carry out the trust of power. That prompted some objective people to assess the government's performance and seek another formula. [passage omitted]

[Ahmad] It has been noticed that there is a trend opposing participation in government, especially among the young. Can it be said that there is a conflict between the young and the old and that the virus of faction and division has infected the front?

[Al-Turabi] As the front is a democratic entity, it suffers no difficulties between generations. The generations, especially the young generation, intermingle within the front's leadership. True the front's activities over the last 2 years, that is, since the uprising, have for the first time produced new leaders because the people were only familiar with the old leaders. In the present era of freedom a group of young people has emerged to work actively in the arenas of Islamic action, which was unfamiliar to the masses. The front's recent rally witnessed extensive participation in the executive leadership on the part of the youth. The situation is now almost balanced. [Passage omitted]

[Ahmad] In practice, the government now consists of groups with Islamic inclinations, whereas the opposition comprises various leftist, secular, and non-Muslim groups. Do you not see any danger that the conflict at this stage could develop into a conflict between right and left or between Islamic and secular elements?

[Al-Turabi] Such a conflict could take place even within the traditional parties, where Islamic and secular elements mix. In the future, our political situation could result in leftist and secular elements gathering on one side and Islamic elements on the other. And I do not see anything worrying about that, since it is most likely that such a conflict could develop into an ideological conflict rather than an unideological sectarian conflict governed by personal views and traditional fanaticism. It is much better for dialogue to be over policies so that the people, under the democratic system, can determine their political option knowledgeably, since the major defect of our democratic system is that it is based on inherited sectarianism, which completely spoils the theory of democratic transfer of power.

[Ahmad] Your participation in government has been linked to a timetable for the application of the shari'a. What does this mean?

[Al-Turabi] The reason for our insistence on a timetable is that we have called for the application of the shari'a ever since independence, but it has been postponed many times. This time the situation is more serious, since it concerns the renewal of the existing Islamic laws. Therefore this renewal must be carried out within a specific period of time. Thus we have been eager to examine the extent of political commitment on the part of the parties. At the same time this is a message to the people to determine the extent of sincerity and commitment.

Now that there is commitment between us and the Al-Ummah Party, we will work toward preparing these laws within 2 or 3 weeks. They will then be submitted to the Council of Ministers, which, so we believe, will approve them for subsequent submission to the Constituent Assembly. They might stir up a controversy, but eventually the Assembly is likely to endorse them by a large majority. [Passage omitted]

Second Part of Interview

PM1306102188 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Jun 88 p 3

["Part two" of interview with Hasan al-Turabi, National Islamic Front secretary general and minister of justice, by Al-Sir Sayyid Ahmad in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Ahmad] In your opinion, what would be the effect of the application of the Islamic shari'a on the the course of the war in the south? And since Sudan is in a state of economic weakness and relies on foreign aid in this regard, do you not believe that such aid would be difficult to secure if Sudan appeared to be in a state of confrontation between Muslims and non-Muslims?

[Al-Turabi] It is the opposite. The war has caused the southerners to migrate to the north. Such migration is the best proof that the people of the south prefer the north to other states—which has great significance. Their migration spared them from [rebel leader] John Garang's control. Furthermore, I would like to say that most of the economic aid comes from Arabs and Muslims. It does not come from those who want to trade in aid for unbelievers. As for the aid for the refugees, this can be secured from the tens of millions of dollars which will be given to Sudan in interest-free grants to help the refugees live a dignified life.

[Ahmad] Is this actually happening or will it happen?

[Al-Turabi] Something is already happening and I am confident it will expand.

[Ahmad] Why? It is known that Sudan was boycotted by most Arab and Islamic economic establishments, even when the shari'a was applied during Al-Numayri's era.

[Al-Turabi] The situation is different now. Arab awareness of the refugee problem is growing and the doors are now being opened to voluntary work, which suffered from conspiracies in the past. [passage omitted]

[Ahmad] What are the national accord government's priorities and the objectives it wants to achieve over the next 2 years?

[Al-Turabi] First, the general framework of government, which directs the the state's policies by accentuating the Islamic aspect, which reflects the majority's view on all issues, including that of the south as well as that of security, which has suffered many problems. This is in addition to the problem of living conditions and the foreign relations issue, especially regional relations, which have suffered many crises. These are the major issues, which are long-term problems and linked to the roots of the situation in Sudan. But what I would like to see settled within the next 2 years is the Islamic tendency, which seems to be controversial, even within the accord parties. We also hope to take the problem of the south to a conference in order to settle it. [passage omitted]

[Ahmad] What is your opinion of recent developments in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations?

[Al-Turabi] Apart from their link to the Eritrean problem, they are reassuring to some extent. The Eritrean problem is deep-rooted but not difficult to overcome. We cannot abandon it because it is linked to Arab and international relations as well as to pan-Arab feelings. It cannot be compared directly with the question of the south. Had it not been for that, I would have said that developments are very reassuring. However, this does not prevent me from saying that such developments could open a door for us toward a solution to the problem of the south, in which the international factor is an important one. We do not want our regional problems to be settled according to the spirit of

accord between the two superpowers because they would be settled according to the balance between their interests. Some of our interests could be lost in such a process. [passage omitted]

[Ahmad] As public prosecutor and justice minister, have you reached any conclusion regarding the recent bombing incidents?

[Al-Turabi] Yes. The criminal aspect of this case has crystallized completely. We hope that all investigations will be complete within a few days. The case may have other security dimensions, which the relevant service will follow up. But this does not mean that the case is a security one, since the criminal aspect is evident. [passage omitted]

Anya Nya II Leader's Speech on Movement's Goals

EA0906143888 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 May 88

[Speech by Anya Nya II leader Major General Gordon Kong Chuol, speaking in Nuer language, with Arabic translation interspersed; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] You, as individuals, when you have a problem and are outside the country, have not only one duty, but several. We wasted an opportunity during the time of our differences, when really it was the time for us to advance. We cannot blame anyone for this; maybe God never meant that to be the time of our success. I assure you that in any movement there must be differences such as those we had in Anya Nya I. But when we found out there was no common interest among our forces, we united.

Now we are united again [with the SPLA]. But there are people in Khartoum who still say that the two forces [Anya Nya II and the SPLA] have not united. Those fond of saying such things are neither nationalists, nor interested in the movement. The differences between Anya Nya II and the SPLA are heard by people in their offices in Khartoum, but when they hear that there is unity or peace, then they make nonsensical claims to be [Anya Nya II] party members.

Being present here, I assure you I can say anything I want to. [indistinct passage] you have seen me, together with comrade Dr John Garang. I was commander in chief of the Anya Nya II forces. You see people who bark in Khartoum and elsewhere; we consider them as flies to be crushed between the thumbs. In fact I have never seen those people who are barking in Khartoum. Maybe they are some of the people I saw in their places of work, but I have not seen them in Anya Nya II before. We should not stop those people talking, or tell them to stop abusing us on Omdurman Radio, because that is how they earn their money and survive.

You used to hear from Omdurman Radio that Gordon had been jailed, and so forth. Why should I be jailed in my movement? This is our movement, and it was I who decided to join the movement in order to make something of the future of the country. I tell you, since you have seen me here, that you should know anything, including the rumors you hear. [sentence as heard] I tell you all to forget them, because I am here in the movement, and our movement is one with its leader, Dr John Garang.

When we joined the Khartoum government, we did so not because we wanted to or liked it, but because of our fear of fighting two enemies. I assure you that the SPLA movement is very different from the first [Anya Nya I] movement, because we are now better equipped than those who were in Anya Nya I, and we also know that nobody gives us anything. It is we who gets something from them. That is why there are differences between the two movements.

Some people thought that we would not overcome our differences on our own, without the mediation of other people. But since we managed to unite on our own, then we can also solve our problems on our own: When you find brothers fighting, you must take care. I give this example because I was with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi fighting John Garang, who is my brother, but because we were sons of one mother I decided to leave Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and I came to join my brothers. You hear that there are still Anya Nya II forces there, and I am here. These are all unfounded stories to deceive people into believing that there are still some Anya Nya II forces left behind. They are barking because we have cost them a lot of money, and because of the force we brought here with its weapons. [as heard]

I also ensure you that our brothers who lost their lives during the time of differences, will be considered as martyrs of our beloved nation. From today, you can forget all the rumors that Anya Nya II is still in the government. From now, Anya Nya II is SPLA. That is why you have seen me coming here with Doctor Garang. If there are people we have left behind, will you join us here? Nobody should think that since Anya Nya II joined the SPLA, maybe it has certain intentions; nor should we think that when we join the SPLA, it might do something to us, Anya Nya II.

If there is someone who wants to cause dissension, I feel that anyone who hears about it should inform us about such a person.

Some people may think that since the Anya Nya II joined the SPLA there will be a coup d'etat in the movement. There is nothing like that. Since the chair on which I am sitting is meant for one person only, then it should be left for one person. In fact, when I was in Anya Nya II, I was

the commander in chief, and Dr John was commander in chief here in the SPLA. But when I joined the SPLA I gave up my position to Dr John, and I became one with the SPLA.

We, the southerners, are bad people. In the future, people will say that you sided with the Arabs; what made you come back? When we separated from the movement we were small in number, but we regrouped, and we became a bigger force, which is an advantage to our movement. We brought our enemy's guns to our movement. When we got these guns there is the Upper Nile, we besieged the enemy. [sentence as heard] Our unity is reducing the strength of the enemy.

I cannot continue, but I can tell you our aims and plans. We have no fear of the SPLA, and the SPLA should not fear the Anya Nya II forces who have joined them. We should not allow the rumormongers to come between us; we are always blackmailed by outsiders heeding such rumors. This will not allow us to advance.

National Party Leader Reportedly To Be Tried
JN1306112788 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 13 (SUNA)—A tribunal was formed yesterday to try leader of the Sudanese National Party (member of the Constituent) Assembly) Rev Philip 'Abbas Gabbush the daily AL-AYYAM published today said.

Gabbush faces charges of illicit wealth and converting for his own personal interest a number of licences issued for exporting fabrics to the famine-hit people in his area, the daily added.

The date of trial is expected to be fixed during the upcoming days, the daily concluded.

18 Rebels Surrender to Army in Upper Nile
JN0806184688 Khartoum SUNA in English 1733 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 8, SUNA—A group of 18 rebels have surrendered and handed over their arms to the government troops in the area of Mayom, Upper Nile region.

The group told the armed forces that the rebels are suffering from severe shortage in weapons, food and medical services.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Praises Iraqi 'Steadfastness'

LD1406141088 Kuwait KUNA in English 1219 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 14 (KUNA)—Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah Tuesday expressed pride at Iraq's steadfastness and repulsion of the Iranian offensive and renewed his appeal to Iran to resort to peace talks.

Shaykh al-Sabah was speaking to newsmen about the Iranian offensive on the Third Army Corps two days ago which Iraq repulsed.

The Kuwaiti leader expressed "pride at the steadfastness of Iraq which raised the heads of all Arabs and which succeeded in restoring the land and repulsion of the Iranian aggression on Shalamcheh sector," and voiced "deep regrets at Iran's stubbornness and refusal to learn from previous lessons or heed the calls for peace."

He wished the brothers in Iran would listen to reason and put an end to the continuing bloodlet of the Muslims, saying the bloodshed is not in the interest of the two Muslim countries or that of the Muslims because Islam is a religion of love and brotherhood.

French Envoy Delivers Message From Dumas

LD1506164288 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jun (KUNA)—Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the French ambassador to Kuwait, Marcel Laugel.

The ambassador is said to have given Shaykh al-Ahmad a message from French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. The message deals with bilateral relations, stressing the continuity of solid cooperation between the two countries.

Editorial Calls for Egypt's Return to Arab Fold

JN1506150688 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Those Dragged to the Bottom"]

[Text] The era after detente between the two superpowers is changing. There were five great powers in the fifties and sixties, and their number has now been reduced to two. The economic and political blocs are about to undergo changes and transformations due to Japan's progress and the prospect of the EEC's emergence as a new economic force in the nineties.

Now that the Algiers summit is over and the uprising has appeared as a new force bringing about many changes in the game of balance that Israel has played intelligently for the past 20 years, we do not want to see ourselves fettered to the bottom, to worries and anxieties, to passivity and individualism, and to fear of frank encounters.

The two superpowers have agreed to freeze their differences and turn a new leaf in the chapter of their detente. Strangely enough, we, the Arabs, who are more inclined to unity in terms of our history, civilization, politics, culture, society, and economy, have remained inactive. We have been unable to turn our arena into a sphere of influence for ourselves, a factor for stability, and an element of genuine balance between ourselves and others.

How can we achieve harmony and accord among ourselves when Egypt is kept away and barred from official participation in Arab and Islamic efforts?

Israel, the Soviet Union, and the United States fear Egypt's return to the Arab fold. They realize how seriously Egypt can affect their schemes and policies in the Middle East, for it represents a numerical majority of Arabs and is the major military power in the region. Thus, they do not want Egypt to play its role. That is why they met halfway to neutralize Egypt and remove it from the Arab fold.

They want to see Egypt remain outside the domain of its Arab and Islamic influence. They are also eager to have it become a subject for debate and differing interpretations, something which certain Arab regimes have received with satisfaction and acceptance. In short, we want to say that the continued political siege of Egypt is a sign of the continued state of weakness, which proves that the Arabs are biased toward the minority at the expense of the majority.

We entertained the belief that the Algiers summit would reconsider old positions, taking account of the nature of the emerging variables governing superpower relations and the effect this has on the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the opposite has happened, and the foes of disunity have been made the advocates of disunity, and the supporters of the uprising have been made its enemies.

If we were to ask why that happened, what would the answer be? Is the refusal to allow Egypt's return to the Arab fold based on any convictions? Or is it the product of impotence and an inability to face the facts? Or is it the only way to maintain a minimum of influence?

Egypt is the leading Arab power, and it would be wrong to miss the chance to benefit from its military abilities and political relations in the region and in the world as a whole. Without Egypt's support and backing, the uprising will remain weak, and summits without Egypt will remain uncomfortable, unless the reason for convening them is to get more money for investment in new channels and fields. However, that is incomprehensible and goes against our beliefs, for we reject such a notion of a summit.

PDRY

Group Leaves for Berlin Nuclear-Free Zones Forum

EA1506220888 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden this evening for Berlin, capital of the GDR. He is leading a delegation from our party and country to an international meeting on the establishment of nuclear-free zones. This is being done in response to an invitation from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

In a statement to ANA shortly before leaving Aden International Airport, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said our country is deeply interested in this international meeting, in which a large number of heads of state, political parties, and representatives of social organizations and peace-loving circles from various continents will take part. He pointed out the vital contribution such an international gathering could make to the cause of safeguarding world peace and averting the danger of a nuclear disaster, which threatens life and civilization on earth.

Saudi Arabia

Oil Minister Returns From Vienna OPEC Talks

LD1506194088 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 15 Jun (SPA)—Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, returned to Riyadh early this morning from Vienna, where he took part in the OPEC meeting, which concluded last night.

His excellency the minister voiced hope that the latest OPEC agreement would result in a tangible improvement of the oil market.

He also told SPA that according to the figures, the demand for OPEC oil will rise to 18.3 million barrels a day during the third quarter of this year and to 18.7 million barrels a day in the last quarter of this year.

Hisham Nazir said that if the members abide by the ceiling and the quotas, the market will surely respond favorably.

Nazir added that the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has said on many occasions that respect for the current ceiling and quotas was esential for the organization's credibility. He also noted that he had conveyed this opinion clearly and unequivocally to his colleagues in Vienna.

In addition, he indicated that Saudi Arabia welcomed the election of former Indonesian Energy Minister Subroto to the post of OPEC secretary general. After all, he has experience in the organization, and enjoys its respect and the respect of international oil circles. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Tanzanian Vice President Departs After Visit

JN1306112488 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Idris Abdul Wakil, president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar and second vice president of Tanzania, accompanied by the members of his delegation, left the UAE for Tanzania today after a 5-day private visit.

His Highness Shaykh Dr Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Supreme Council member and ruler of Sharjah, led those who saw him off at Al-Shariqah International Airport. He was also seen off by Shaykh Faysal ibn Khalid ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, of the Al-Shariqah Amiri Court; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, mayor of Al-Shariqah; a number of shaykhs, senior officials, and police officers; and Abdallah Suedi, Tanzania's nonresident ambassador to the UAE.

Ramadan Examines Arab Summit Stance on Gulf War
JN1506191388 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
14 Jun 88 pp 1, 17

[Shakir al-Jawhari's dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has expressed conviction that the stance toward the Iraq-Iran war as expressed in the final communique of the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers was a continuation "if we do not say a kind of development in the Arab stance" that is different from the stance taken in Amman's summit.

In an exclusive statement to AL-SIYASAH following issuance of the summit's final communique, the head of the Iraqi delegation to the summit said that as an Iraqi official, he hoped the development in the Arab stance was greater because the more the Arab stance develops, the deeper pan-Arab understanding and awareness become. He indicated that Arab support for Iraq boosts the morale of the Iraqis, who are fighting to defend their lands.

The Iraqi official indicated that a positive development occurred in the Libyan stance toward the war, and said that Syria too had supported the paragraph on the war cited in the final communique. However, he noted that the Syrian delegation tried to change the wording of this paragraph.

The first deputy prime minister said that recent Iraqi victories should intensify the Gulf states' stands in support of Iraq.

Regarding his assessment of the reference made to the Iraq-Iran war in the Arab summit's final communique, Ramadan said he could not say that there was anything new in comparison with what was unanimously agreed upon at the Amman summit 7 months ago. He said: We believe that within the framework of general political solidarity the Amman summit resolutions represented an acceptable limit for Iraq at that time. The past 7 months witnessed major military and political changes in the region, but the Iranian intransigence has been unchanged. Consequently, we believe that emphasizing Amman summit resolutions, denouncing Iran for continued aggression, and stressing Arab support for Iraq—within the framework of Arab and international agreements, solidarity, and joint efforts to make the concerned big powers implement Security Council Resolution No 598 according to the sequence of its paragraphs—are a continuation, if not a kind of development, in the Arab stance.

Naturally, as an Iraqi official I hoped the development was greater because whenever the Arab stance develops, pan-Arab understanding, pan-Arab awareness, and confidence in Arab existence—as one people who stand like one man in the face of such difficult circumstances—become deeper. What a difficult circumstance it is when Arab lands are occupied!

In fact, Tunisian President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali's talk about the close connection between Zionist aggression and occupation of Arab territories on the one hand and the Iranian aggression on the other is no less important than the communique issued by the summit. It complements it because it expresses the stance of all attending delegations.

Referring to the preceding agreement on the final formula of the communique, the head of the Iraqi delegation said: There were no controversial discussions except for the Syrian opinion, as you know. The Libyan delegation had no comment on or reservation over reference to the Iraq-Iran war in the communique. However, the Syrian stand is still as it is although Syria has not expressed reservation over this paragraph and all paragraphs were unanimously approved. But Syrian understanding of this paragraph is different from the understanding of all other conferees. The Syrians support UN Resolution No 598, but they do not support any denunciation of the Iranian aggression.

Regarding information leaked from the conference hall that there has been positive development in the Libyan stand as detected from the summit deliberations, he said: I can say that this is true. He added that what is important is that the Libyan side has placed itself within the framework of Arab solidarity through its approval of the war-related paragraph and its restraint from proposing any amendment to it. We hope that application will be in line with this stand. He said that any positive step by Libya may improve relations with it. He added: As you know, Iraq's policy toward the Arab states is based on the principle of wide open doors. Therefore, any positive step by any side will be met by more than one step by us.

He indicated that liberation of Iraqi territories is connected with the Iraqi people's ability and morale, adding that affirmation of political and moral Arab support for Iraq will certainly have a very significant and positive effect towards liberating the rest of the occupied Iraqi territories.

Asked about the way the recent Iraqi victories echoed Iraq's relations with the Gulf states, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister said: We and the Gulf states are basically one front line despite differences in the stands of this or that state. The expulsion of the enemy from Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] has certainly provided an atmosphere for better and greater cohesion among us. It has also given the Gulf states greater ability to adopt firmer stands.

Finally, the head of the Iraqi delegation to the Arab summit spoke about the Iraqi delegation's efforts to contain tension in Jordanian-Palestinian relations within the summit meetings, and said: I think it is important to open doors between Jordan and the PLO. We believe that these relations are the prop of Arab cooperation within the framework of struggle against

Israel. This had an important result at the conference as it rendered reconciliation between Jordan and the PLO an easy task, and that comforted us.

'Aziz Attends UN Session for Disarmament Talks

Leaves for New York

JN1106113388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1109 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for New York today to attend meetings of the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to discussing disarmament. Tariq 'Aziz will deliver a speech at the UN session in which he will explain Iraq's stand on the agenda topics, particularly the continuation of Iranian aggression, Iran's refusal to accept the international will and implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598, and the Palestine question.

The UN session, which began on 31 April, will continue until 25 June to discuss a number of reports prepared by specialized bodies affiliated with the United Nations.

Meets Security Council President

JN1406120088 Baghdad INA in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] United Nations, June 14, INA—Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met last night with UN Security Council President Pierre-Louis Blanc of France on the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and on ongoing United Nations efforts to implement [Security] Council Resolution 598 calling for a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Mr 'Aziz is in New York to participate in the General Assembly's special session on disarmament and will address the assembly today.

Meets Vernon Walters

JN1406195588 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met at the UN headquarters today with General Vernon Walters, the permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations.

The talks dealt with the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, endeavors being exerted to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598 which calls for a comprehensive end to the war, and issues of common interest. Disarmament issues were also tackled.

Tariq 'Aziz is attending meetings of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament currently being held at UN headquarters.

Speech to General Assembly

JN1506075588 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 14 Jun 88

["Text" of speech by Tariq 'Aziz at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in New York on 14 June; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Chairman, I am pleased to congratulate you on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Iraq and on my own behalf on your election as chairman of the third round of the 15th extraordinary session devoted to disarmament. We affirm to you the complete readiness of my country's delegation to cooperate with you in order to achieve the great goals of and the hopes pinned on this meeting.

Mr Chairman, we should first recall the general welcome of the member states for the final document and action program to halt the arms race to achieve the final goal of total disarmament approved by the General Assembly at the first round of its 10th extraordinary session devoted to disarmament in 1978. The Republic of Iraq welcomed the important results of that session. Iraq found in them a consensus of international political will in adopting practical and balanced steps to ward off the phantom of mass annihilation. There was also consensus to replace policies of stockpiling nuclear weapons and developing their destructive power with more public policies based on dialogue, developing international cooperation, and strengthening the climate of confidence. The consensus was that this should be done without harming the security and safety of states or undermining their legitimate right to self-defense, and to provide requirements for exercising such a right.

However, the march of events after 1978 was not in complete harmony with the climate of optimism that existed in the first round and the hopes and expectations that the international community had pinned on its results. In particular there has been clear failure on various regional and international levels in achieving those results. The international situation testifies to the failure to achieve any success worth mentioning in reaching agreement on a final document in the second review conference on the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons in 1980. It also testifies to the failure of the second extraordinary session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1982 in spreading the scope of international agreement in that field.

Nevertheless, we must welcome the current dialogue between the two superpowers and their turning toward agreement on dismantling intermediate-range and short-range missiles. We do so not only because it is the first agreement that provides for the destruction of existing nuclear weapons, but also because it is an important event that promotes confidence and improves chances of reaching other agreements. We also welcome it because the agreement is practical proof that insistence on serious negotiations can lead to the conclusion of new

agreements to reduce or dismantle other weapons. However, we feel that despite their importance, such agreements cannot be truly effective in staving off the fear of nuclear catastrophe and strengthening the feeling of security and assurance in the world unless efforts are intensified to reach agreement on a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

Mr Chairman, all peoples of the world have a genuine interest in the success of the disarmament talks. Therefore, all states have the right to participate in the multilateral negotiations, and especially in the negotiations that have a direct effect on their national security. We are not alone in holding such a view. There is international consensus on the matter, and that consensus was reflected in the final document of the first extraordinary meeting devoted to disarmament. And yet the disarmament conference remained closed to many states because of the mistaken use of procedures. This came about as a result of shortsighted interests to which some sides gave priority over the greater objective for which the conference was held in the first place, and because these sides wanted to exploit their membership in the conference to advocate their own causes.

We call for resolution of such an aberrant situation without delay, either by expanding the conference's membership or by making participation of states that want to participate not conditional on any approval other than the desire to participate in the issue that concerns them.

Mr Chairman, in our view the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the world enhances the climate of confidence and contributes toward more favorable and positive conditions for progress in talks on limiting nuclear armament and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. For these reasons, Iraq has supported establishment of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East. In order to achieve such an objective, Iraq has called on all area states that have not yet done so to declare that they will give up the possession of nuclear weapons and get rid of the nuclear weapons that already exist in their territory, agree to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and agree to subject all their nuclear installations to the Agency's [International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA] system of guarantees.

We believe such a declaration is necessary as an expression of good intentions. Moreover, all sides in the nuclear free zone must not join military alliances that include states with nuclear weapons and must not allow the establishment of bases for nuclear weapons on their territory.

The Zionist entity has persisted in ignoring such a call and continued to strengthen its nuclear armament capability, and there has been a great deal of documented information confirming its possession of nuclear weapons. We cannot ignore the serious threat which Israeli nuclear armament poses to peace and security in the region and the world, and the direct defiance of and threat to the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in the area with which all other area countries have complied.

Undoubtedly you recall, Mr Chairman, the Zionist aggression against my country on 7 June 1981 when the Zionist entity sought to destroy the Tammuz nuclear reactor devoted to peaceful purposes and subjected to the IAEA's system of guarantees and supervision. There was unanimous international condemnation of that aggression as flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter and aggression against the sovereignty of Iraq and its inalienable and indisputable right to harness science and technology—including peaceful nuclear technology—in the service of its development programs and according to its needs and priorities. It was also condemned as direct aggression on the IAEA and the system of guarantees it administers. Despite these condemnations, international organizations and primarily the Security Council have failed to adopt deterrent measures against the aggressor Zionist entity to make it place all its nuclear installations under international supervision in accordance with the Security Council resolution. International organizations have also failed to provide effective guarantees to prevent repetition of such aggression.

Mr Chairman, the international community knows that there is a strong connection between armament problems and efforts to preserve world peace and security. It is not secret that the final statement by the second extraordinary disarmament session held in 1982 stressed this connection. But joint realization of this organic connection is not enough in itself to provide atmospheres of peace and security on the international level merely by achieving some tangible results in arms limitation. This requires international behavior based on credibility and goodwill in order to achieve the joint goals and principles recognized by the charter for this purpose. This is also impossible unless member states abide by resolutions pertaining to international peace and security—resolutions that have been issued by this organization. This especially pertains to the permanent member states that have this special responsibility under the charter.

Mr Chairman, we raise this particular point because we deeply feel it deserves special emphasis during this extraordinary session and because realities are the criteria used by peoples to assess the credibility of the world in decisions. Our region is experiencing the use of the force and armed aggression, the policy of occupation of lands, expansion at the expense of other people, interference in domestic affairs of other countries, the serious retreat from the international charter and law, and lack of respect for resolutions—especially binding ones—issued by competent bodies. This is indicated by the aggressive and expansionist war which the Iranian regime has launched against my country since 4 September 1980. It is also reflected by Israeli aggression against

the Palestinian Arab people and other Arab countries. In both cases, the phenomenon to which I referred can be applied.

Since the start of Iranian aggression against Iraq and throughout the dispute, Iraq has recognized the authority of the Security Council. It also called on several occasions for finding a just and comprehensive settlement of the dispute. Iraq also agreed to all Security Council resolutions and voiced full readiness to apply them in goodwill.

In return, the Iranian regime, whose constitution and ideology affirm its alien nature to the contemporary international family, has rejected the authority of the Security Council regarding the dispute. It also refused to recognize the contemporary charters, principles, and bases being used to solve the disputes. After 8 years of war, this essential fact did not change.

In 1987, the international community decided to put an end to the war that, by all standards, poses a grave threat to peace and security not only in the region, but in the world at large. The Security Council issued Resolution No 598 on 20 July 1987, which contains elements for a comprehensive settlement and which has a binding nature. This important and unique resolution has created a spirit of optimism in the region and the world at large. It was also viewed as a great step toward ending the war and reinforcing the international organization's role in dealing with the regional disputes seriously and resolutely. Iraq wants peace and recognizes the authority of the Security Council. It believes in the charter and has accepted the resolution and announced its documented official approval in a message that I conveyed to the secretary general here in his office 3 days after it was issued.

But Iran did not recognize the authority of the Security Council. It did not comply with this binding resolution and did not respond to it. Instead, Iran used lies, maneuvers, and tricks to prevent the Security Council from punishing it for not responding to the resolution.

We and the people who have suffered from war, expected a serious and strong position regarding Resolution No 598. But 11 months were wasted in a series of useless maneuvers and attempts without ending Iran's insistence on war and threats to stability and security in the region and the world. Here I would like to ask, Mr Chairman: How long should the Security Council wait for a political decision by a member state regarding war and peace in accordance with a binding resolution issued unanimously by the Security Council?

The question now is: What to do? We believe the question is not one of games, maneuvers, or diplomatic jargon because being dragged into these games may create a very grave illusion. The war will continue and the threat to peace will also continue as a result of an illusion that something is under way to end it while there is no serious action.

The question is one of a political decision by the Security Council member states, especially the permanent member states because they are required to accurately define their political options. Are they ready to comply with the binding resolution as they implied when they voted for Resolution No 598, or do they view this resolution as a proposal subject to discussion and compromise?

No one can deny that Iran did not accept the resolution. The highest authorities in Iran also insist on war. How long will this irresolute position continue in the Security Council, and how long will the 10th clause of the resolution remain paralyzed? This situation will greatly endanger the credibility of the Security Council and the international organization.

Mr Chairman, once again this forum has witnessed a spokesman for the Iranian Government shedding tears over international resolutions and certain details of the dispute on which Iran insists. But the Iranian official did not refer even once to his regime's position on the question of peace in accordance with the binding Security Council Resolution No 598 that epitomizes international unanimity through the competent body in this organization regarding questions of war and peace. Why? The answer to this question is well known. In the Iranian view, acceptance and implementation of the resolution means peace and security between Iraq and Iran and in the region. This is what Iran rejects.

The Iranian minister concentrated on one agreement in international law that includes many international agreements and charters. This selective method in calling for implementation of international law is not a new phenomenon in the Iranian regime's behavior. In the past, and on many occasions to this and other organizations, we drew attention to the deception used by the Iranian regime to continue its aggressive war and its expansionist program by calling for implementation of agreements to enable it to continue the war and not show readiness to comply with any legal decision by the international community that opposes Iran's policies.

The work for peace and efforts to safeguard human values necessitate respecting all international agreements and charters, particularly the UN Charter. Where is the Iranian regime's commitment to the 3d Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding protection of POW's for example? The way the Iranian regime deals with POW's is a shameful and hideous crime. It mistreats them and exposes them to the most hideous physical and psychological torture and brainwashing in order to force them to change their political and religious beliefs. It kills those who do not respond to it and prevents the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] from protecting them. All this is being carried out with the aim of turning them into a force of political and military pressure against their homeland. All these crimes are documented in the ICRC records—the ICRC announced this several times. Let us examine other issues as serious as the Iranian regime's actions against POW's. This

regime pushes children into the crematorium of war and uses them in mine-sweeping operations. Everyone knows this. How can such a barbaric regime, responsible for the death of millions, speak of human values and considerations?

We called on the UN secretary general to send a commission of inquiry in March 1988 to examine conditions of POW's. However, this request is still neglected. The fate of thousands of people who have been suffering bitterly for several years necessitates the concern of the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, and the international community.

Mr Chairman, Iraq called in the past and is calling now for respecting all, I repeat all, international agreements, particularly the UN Charter. If the Iranian regime is sincere in its claims then why does it not respond to this call? The international community is now required to make a logical assessment of this aggressive and barbaric Iranian regime that rejects UN authority and its charter. It also must not hesitate to take all measures that would deprive this regime of all means of war and aggression. There is no moral justification for dealing with this regime and sympathizing with it.

I would like to remind you that during this session, the UN General Assembly has witnessed speeches and statements made by some states that claim to be neutral and concerned for human values, despite the fact that all signs indicate—according to what is published by these states' newspapers—that they are involved in secret arms sales to Iran. These states should realize that the vile scandal of their involvement is known to the world public. These states' officials who speak here should first put their own houses in order before standing in this forum to teach others lessons in ethics and human considerations.

Mr Chairman, if the tragedy of the expansionist and aggressive war that the Iranian regime is continuing to carry out against Iraq and international efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598 is the subject of the Arab nation's interest, then another tragedy that requires credible implementation of resolution is the Palestine question.

The Palestinian people's valiant uprising in the occupied territories gains an important historic characteristic because it comes 20 years after the 1967 aggression and the policies of terrorism and annexation of territory that followed it. It is a brave and decisive historic reply to the occupation and occupiers. It is clear and bright proof of the Palestinian people's vitality, strong faith in freedom, and genuine desire for self-determination. It is also strong proof that policies of aggression, force, occupation, repression, and persecution cannot support myths and historic dreams against the persecuted peoples' adherence to their rights.

The Palestinian Arab people's uprising has produced important international resolutions and stands that have clearly denounced Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories and exposed the racist and inhuman nature of occupation. Proceeding from the spirit and essence of the resolutions of the Arab summit held in Amman in November 1987, the Arab states exerted intensified efforts on the international level to support the Palestinian people's just cause. The Arab states have also formed a seven-member ministerial committee to follow up developments in the Palestinian uprising and to hold contacts with the UN Security Council member states. The UN Security Council has issued Resolution 605 of 1987, and 607 and 608 of 1988 regarding the situation in the occupied Arab territories. Despite this and despite all international stands supporting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, Israel still hampers implementation of international will in the interest of peace to end occupation and recognize the Palestinian people's rights.

The international community is dutybound to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness and uprising by drawing logical conclusions from lessons derived from the uprising. The most important of these lessons is the futility of the illusions of the forces that deny people's right—forces that believe that force, repression, and terrorism can change the course of history. The international community is required to support the Palestinian people's aspirations under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. It should also secure their legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

Mr Chairman, the major issue for which this extraordinary session was convened is undoubtedly important in terms of achieving world peace and security. However, the current serious situation in our region—the result of policies of force, aggression, occupation, and interference in domestic affairs—necessitates that we should touch on this situation due to its organic connection with this objective. The establishment of world peace and security and safeguarding them against all threats and violations is the common goal for which this organization was established to work in accordance with the collective security system included in its charter. This objective cannot be realized without giving the common international efforts a comprehensive and binding nature and without adhering to the required credibility in implementing the adopted resolution in accordance with the UN Charter. In the absence of all this we will all be responsible for deepening the growing belief in the insignificant role of this organization in international relations, contrary to the hopes humanity pinned on it when it was established.

Cancels Shultz Meeting

JN1606065388 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Baghdad has decided to cancel a scheduled meeting between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in protest against

the U.S. officials' reception of a representative of Iraqi Kurdish rebels. However, Charles Redman noted that Tariq 'Aziz, who is currently in New York, met at the United Nations yesterday with Richard Murphy and Vernon Walters, the U.S. UN representative. This explains a statement by an Iraqi diplomat who said that the decision to cancel the meeting between 'Aziz and Shultz is not of such importance as to harm relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

An Iraqi diplomat in Washington played down the importance of this cancellation saying that while Baghdad was not pleased with this visit, it regarded the issue as a minor mistake by some U.S. officials similar to other mistakes made by other officials when they sold arms to Iran. [passage omitted]

Soviet Envoy Conveys Message to President

Sytenko Arrives 12 Jun

JN1306103088 Baghdad INA in English 0950 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 13, INA—Roving Ambassador at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Sytenko last night arrived here as an envoy from the Soviet leadership to the Iraqi leadership.

Discusses Summit With Saddam

JN1406194488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] His Excellency President Sadam Husayn received Soviet leadership envoy Mikhail Sytenko, the roving ambassador from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sytenko conveyed to the president leader a message from the Soviet leadership containing a presentation on the Soviet-U.S. summit recently held in Moscow and the agreements reached at this summit on disarmament issues in particular and regional issues in general. They also discussed Iraqi-Soviet relations.

The meetings were attended by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister; the president's secretary; the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Concludes Visit 15 Jun

JN1506101388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA)—Mikhail Sytenko, the Soviet leadership's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad today after a visit to Iraq that lasted several days.

The Soviet envoy conveyed to the president a message from the Soviet leadership including a briefing on the Soviet-U.S. summit that was recently held in Moscow, and the agreements that were reached at this summit on disarmament in particular and on regional issues in general.

Saddam Husayn Receives Djibouti Chief of Staff

JN1206132188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA)—His Excellency President Saddam Husayn has received Brigadier General Ali Mehdal Wais, Djibouti chief of staff.

The Djibouti chief of staff conveyed a verbal message from President Ali Hassan Gouled to his excellency the president on fraternal bilateral relations. He also conveyed to the president the greetings of the Djibouti president as well as his congratulations on the victories scored by the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces in the liberation battles of both Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh].

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn asked Brig Gen Ali Mehdal Wais, the Djibouti chief of Staff, to convey his greetings to his brother President Ali Hassan Gouled.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,216

JN1506165188 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,216 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our troops' activities for last night and today were as follows:

1. The daring aircraft of our Air Force flew 83 combat missions to continue to pounce upon enemy positions, causing death to enemy personnel and destroying many positions, weapons, and other equipment. Having completed these missions, all our aircraft returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. Our helicopter gunships, affiliated to the Army Helicopter Gunship Force, flew 249 combat sorties, causing further destruction to enemy personnel, positions, and weapons. Having performed their tasks with a high degree of efficiency, the knights returned with their helicopter gunships safely to base, God be praised.

3. Some units of our valiant troops stationed in the I Army Corps northern sector, at various intervals, carried out three successful raids against enemy positions in front of them. While demonstrating heroic performance and directing hot firepower to the enemy positions employing various types of weapons, they killed more

than 16 scoundrels; wounded another number of scoundrels; destroyed 20 infantry positions, 3 gun emplacements, and 1 machinegun; and blew up 1 ammunition dump. Having done all this, all of our men returned safely to their positions.

Elsewhere in the same sector, the following has been achieved: nine enemy personnel were killed; two machineguns were destroyed; four vehicles, including one with personnel were burned and destroyed; one ammunition dump was blown up; and one infantry position was destroyed.

4. Three ammunition dumps were blown up and one observation post was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the I Special Army Corps sector, the Allahu Akbar Forces.

5. Two enemy personnel were killed, one infantry position and two observation posts were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the II Army Corps central sector. Besides, one scoundrel was killed, one infantry position was destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 June 1988

Jet Downing Denied

JN1506180888 Baghdad INA in English 1759 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 15, INA—An Iraqi military spokesman has categorically denied Iranian enemy allegations on "downing" an Iraqi jet over the Arab Gulf today, describing them as baseless.

"We used to hear such lies from the Iranian propaganda machine", the spokesman said.

Amal's Birri 'Solely Responsible' for IDF Pilot

TA1606071888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Security sources have said that Israel considers Nabih Birri solely responsible for the safety and well-being of the pilot held by Amal.

Our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe notes that Arab media yesterday reported that the pilot is to be transferred to the Hizballah forces.

IDF, UNIFIL Commanders Discuss 'Dispute'

TA1506164288 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Report from the north by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] The dispute between the IDF and UNIFIL in the eastern sector of the security zone has been settled.

Major General Yosi Peled, commander of the Northern Command, met with UNIFIL Commander Gustav Haegglund at noon today. The two commanders discussed ways to resolve the dispute between the IDF and UNIFIL Norwegian officers. They discussed whether the IDF should be permitted to pave a dirt road near the village of Markaba in the area controlled by the UN force. The meeting was held in a good atmosphere, and additional issues concerning the IDF and UNIFIL were raised. The IDF officers said that it is impossible for the UN force to prevent the IDF from moving freely and working in the security zone in southern Lebanon.

Norway Submits Protest

TA1606130088 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Jun 88 p 7

[Report by Menahem Horowitz and Copenhagen correspondent Eliyahu Zehavi]

[Excerpt] Israeli-Norwegian relations, still suffering from last year's "heavy water" affair, have become strained again due to events in southern Lebanon. Norway has submitted its protest against the seizure by IDF troops of a UN position in southern Lebanon manned by Norwegian soldiers.

The first secretary of the Israeli Embassy in Oslo was summoned to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry yesterday where he received Norway's protest on the incident. "I hope Israel will clear the barbed wire barrier and withdraw from the position at once. I believe our protest will help, as have other protests in the past in similar situations in the area," said Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg on television. [passage omitted]

Greece Says Unrest Prevents 'De Jure' Recognition

TA1606040488 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 15 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by Jerusalem political correspondent]

[Text] The Greek Government will not recognize Israel de jure, even though a Greek representative will serve as chairman of the EEC beginning 1 July and the EEC has an agreement with Israel. In addition, the Greek foreign minister promised to recognize Israel de jure before this date. Greece says the intifada [uprising] prevents it from making this move for fear of Arab reaction.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told a delegation of Greek parliamentarians, headed by the former deputy foreign minister, that one country cannot influence another by adopting unfriendly stances toward it. He was referring to the fact that Greece is the only European country that has not recognized Israel de jure, and that the diplomatic level in both countries is that of only representatives.

In his meeting with delegation members, Peres discussed political problems, including the UN resolutions and safe borders. The delegation members told him that the head of their democratic party will soon visit Israel and announce de jure recognition of Israel regardless of the Greek Government's position.

Al-Husayni To Serve as 'Link' in Uprising

TA1506194288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The head of the Arab Study Center, Faysal al-Husayni, says Israel has failed to capture the leadership of the Palestinian uprising. Al-Husayni, who recently was released from jail after spending 9 months in administrative detention, says he hopes to serve as a link between the secret leadership of the intifada [uprising] and the Israeli public. Steve Rodan interviewed Al-Husayni this evening and filed this report:

Faysal al-Husayni entered prison 9 months ago as perhaps the most influential Arab in the territories. But since that time plenty has happened, including the 6-month-long Palestinian uprising. Today, he says there is a different leadership, a secret leadership of the intifada that Israel has failed to capture.

[Begin Al-Husayni recording] A lot of the people who have been sent to prison on the contention that they are the leaders of the intifada have the knowledge about who is the real leadership of the intifada. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Al-Husayni believes that despite the intifada, there remains the means to maintain the dialogue with Israelis. In fact, today Al-Husayni received an award from the Israeli Communist Party presented by spokesperson 'Uzi Bernstein.

Al-Husayni was placed in administrative detention shortly after holding extensive talks with prominent Likud members, including Moshe 'Amirav. I asked Al-Husayni whether he would attempt such talks again. [Al-Husayni's remarks indistinct]

Faysal al-Husayni says that for now he will return to his writing and political activism. In his words, he intends to serve as a link between the leaders of the intifada and the Israeli public.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

1 Killed, 1 Injured by Firebomb

TA1506153988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Four Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IDF patrol in the Bethlehem district village of Batir. The patrol fired on the perpetrators, killing a 21-year-old resident. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a notes that the victim was shot while throwing a Molotov cocktail at the soldiers. Another youth, who was standing next to the victim, was wounded by gunfire while throwing another firebomb. The IDF imposed a curfew on Batir, and is investigating the incident.

About 100 residents demonstrated in the village of Abu Dis, east of Jerusalem, blocking the entrance to the village with stones. An IDF patrol entered Abu Dis and conducted detentions.

Incidents, Curfews 15 Jun

TA1506174288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Report by Aharon Barne'a]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] IDF forces dispersed demonstrators in the village of Husan today. In Hebron, a firebomb was hurled at an Israeli minibus, but there were neither casualties nor damage. In the village of Bayt Furik near Nabulus, an IDF patrol was attacked with bottles and rocks, and villagers blocked the entrances to the village with stones. The soldiers opened fire, wounding a local resident. [passage omitted]

Many areas are under curfew in Judaea and Samaria. These include Batir, 'Azzun and 'Anabta in the Tulkarm region, Al-Janiyah in the Ramallah area, the Janin refugee camp, 'Aqabat Jabr in the Jericho region, and Bayt Immar in the Hebron region where two IDF officers were wounded, one seriously, by a firebomb thrown at their vehicle last night. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1630 GMT on 15 June adds: "A short time ago, a No 25 Egged bus was stoned while traveling through Shu'fat north of Jerusalem. A female passengers was slightly wounded. Police affairs correspondent Shlomo Stein reports that earlier a firebomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle traveling near Gilo, but did not explode."]

Gaza Baby Ordered Compensated

TA1506183388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Report by Steve Rodan]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the Gaza Strip, the Civil Administration was ordered by the head of Army Southern Command to compensate all medical costs of the 9-month-old girl from the Jabalyah refugee camp who lost her eye by a rubber bullet. The spokesman said the bullet ricocheted off the wall of a house and struck her in the eye. A military spokesman, however, said that the soldier who fired the rubber bullet acted according to army regulations. Also in the Gaza Strip, the Civil Administration continued its project to replace Israeli identification cards. The exchange is proceeding in the Al-Shati' refugee camp.

In Judaea and Samaria, Judaean district police are continuing to investigate the killing of a man in the Hebron area village of Al-Shuyukh. Al-Shuyukh residents say five men with skull caps entered the village and fired automatic weapons. An Israeli bus was set ablaze by a firebomb in Tulkarm this morning. No one was injured. The bus belonged to an Israeli Arab from the village of Al-Taiyiba, and was on its way to Tulkarm to pick up workers. The bus driver escaped from the empty vehicle before it was destroyed by flames. At the same time, the army released 120 high school students detained during the Palestinian uprising. The release came in time for tomorrow's opening of high schools in Judaea and Samaria.

Homes Near Hebron Destroyed

TA1506193588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The IDF tonight demolished a house in the village of Bayt Immar near Hebron from which a firebomb was hurled yesterday at two IDF officers. The two were wounded, one seriously. Military sources told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that the demolition of the house expresses the gravity with which the defense establishment views the throwing of Molotov cocktails at IDF soldiers.

'Skirmish' on Hebron Highway

TA1606065888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] The Jerusalem-Hebron highway was cleared and opened for traffic a short while ago, after a skirmish between Jews and Arabs near the Efrat settlement was dispersed. Our correspondent Steve Rodan reports that as the army and police were amicably removing a group of Jewish demonstrators, Arab drivers who were angry at being delayed

started throwing rocks at soldiers and settlers. The Jewish civilians retaliated by throwing stones at the Arabs. Troops then took up positions between the two camps, firing in the air. No one was hurt.

Efrat settlers told our correspondent that they had blocked the road in protest against the large number of Molotov cocktails and numerous stone throwing incidents in their area over the past weeks. They said that yesterday a Molotov cocktail was hurled at a school bus carrying Efrat children. Efrat Council head (Yinon Ahiman) said that he understands the settlers' feelings, but that the local council had not authorized the demonstration. He hopes to meet with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today to discuss the security situation in the Efrat area.

Soldier Wounded by Gunshot

TA1606094488 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] An IDF soldier was slightly wounded by a gunshot in Nabulus this morning. The incident occurred while the soldier was driving his private car through the city. The soldier was evacuated to the hospital. As said, he is slightly wounded. The IDF is investigating the circumstances preceding the soldier's injury.

Firebomb Throwers Sentenced

TA1606113288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] The Haifa magistrate's court today meted out an especially heavy jail sentence to a youth who was convicted of throwing stones at passing cars: 2 years in prison and a 3-year suspended sentence. Justice Mordekhay Hess also imposed a 5,000-shekel fine on the youth's mother, in accordance with the law on punishing and handling youths. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv reports that the prosecutor, Attorney Rahel Gutman, claimed in court that boys are being incited on the assumption that the court will not punish them; a punishment that would deter should therefore be handed down in this case. Justice Mordekhay Hess accepted the prosecutor's argument, adding that we have enough of roads accidents, and do not need stone throwing in addition.

The Lod military court also handed down heavy jail sentences, 8- and 10-year terms in prison, to four residents of the territories who were convicted of throwing Molotov cocktails. In the verdict the court noted that such attacks should be viewed as assassination attempts, particularly when firebombs thrown at vehicles can turn them into death traps.

Uprising Treasurer Appeals 6-Month Detention

TA1506200888 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by Shim'on Elqabetz]

[Text] "Dr Zakariyya al-'Ara, chairman of the physicians union in the Gaza Strip, serves as the finance minister of the intifada [uprising]. Money is funneled to him from various sources, and he distributes it to elements in the area at his discretion." This was claimed by a representative of military authorities the day before yesterday in a military appeals committee discussion.

The committee discussed Al-'Ara's appeal against a 6-month administrative detention order. The military representative argued that Al-'Ara has been an active member of Fatah since 1971. Attorney Tamar Peleg of the Israeli Association for Human Rights, asked on Al-'Ara's behalf: Why was he not arrested and indicted for these suspicions?

A decision on the Al-'Ara case will be made shortly. Amnesty International recognizes the physician as a prisoner of conscience.

Palestinian Leaders Debate on Uprising Stragegy

TA1506153688 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 88 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Debate Among the Uprising Leadership"]

[Text] While the Israeli debate over whether the intifada [uprising] is waning and whether the end is already in sight continues, on the Palestinian side, the debate is over how to continue it. On the Israeli side, especially among leaders, there are those who refer to Palestinian weariness and find additional signs of this each week. There have been signs, as evidenced in various documents starting from the 2d or 3d week of the uprising. There are signs of weariness among the Palestinians, but I believe we are misinterpreting them. The question is: Where is this weariness manifest? The merchants are undoubtedly the hardest hit by the intifada, and while they do not pull the strings, Israel has nonetheless failed to break the commercial strike. No such weariness can be found among the youth, which is mainly responsible for the uprising. They are most affected by the mass arrests and the many casualties, but these have not stopped the uprising and it cannot be assumed that Israel will maintain mass detention centers forever.

This is why we must be careful in interpreting the meaning of "Palestinian weariness," especially since these people feel they are being rewarded for their weariness with the pride they take in the achievements of the intifada. It would be better to assess the true situation according to the Palestinian motivation to continue the uprising and the number of violent incidents. There has been no change in motivation, according to all the experts. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the number and scope of violent incidents in the territories. Instead of violent mass demonstrations there have been more firebombs, especially after dusk, and there have been huge fires inside Israeli territory which have a greater effect than demonstrations.

The debate on the Palestinian side is more complex and more interesting. It focuses on the question of how to maintain the struggle in the future and where it should lead. It must be remembered that the so-called unified national command of the uprising includes members of four groups—Fatah, the PLFP, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP]. The Islamic groups are not part of the Command, although they play a central role in the uprising.

The command, which during the early months of the uprising looked like a unified body prepared to overcome its traditional differences, has now been shown to contain tactical as well as ideological splits.

The internal debate was made public by the communist party representative, who gave an anonymous exclusive interview to AFP (the interview was later published in the local Arab press). After the 18th session of the PNC, when there were reports that the communists also support the armed struggle against Israel, party leaders gave another interview to AFP in which they denied this.

The main debate is over the pace of the uprising, the goals of the intifada, and the demands that can be made of the Palestinians in the territories. These questions are important when viewed against the decisions of the Arab League summit in Algiers, which called for strengthening the intifada. In actual fact, the debate centers around the following questions: To aspire to quickly reach a general civil uprising (as supported by the PFLP and the DFLP, with the PCP and, at this stage, Fatah in opposition)? To demand that all employees of the Civilian Administration, including health and education workers, resign despite the terrible blow to the population? Should the pressures on those called on to resign include physical harm?

What does the PCP representative to the unified national command of the uprising have to say? The orders given to the public are not realistic. Those who hand them out do not take reality in the field into account. "The population, which has become tired of the ceaseless Israeli repression, is incapable of acting according to overambitious orders." The communists refer to an interesting point. While their three partners have to send the contents of the pamphlets to their leaders for approval abroad, where significant changes are often inserted, the entire PCP leadership is in the territories, is more unified, and claims to know the facts. They point out that the PCP has a powerful influence in the Gaza Strip, one based in the refugee camps, and that they and the Islamic Jihad are the most organized groups there.

Another debate, which has gone public, does not involve the unified command of the national uprising. This time the claims are made by Islamic elements, who argue that although they were responsible for the uprising in the Gaza Strip, the others try to diminish their part. The leftists, the PFLP and the DFLP, ignore their role, while Fatah tries to claim that it controls the Islamic elements. To prove this is incorrect, the Islamic elements say that the strikes declared by Fatah were not honored in the Gaza Strip, while the anniversaries announced by the Islamic elements were completely honored.

The pro-Jordanian group is also in the midst of an internal debate, but this is a dispute on a different level: a settling of accounts between pro-Jordanian Palestinians in the territories and Palestinians who have official functions in Jordan. The interesting point in this debate is the warning sent from here to Amman that it should not exert pressures on the population in the territories by cutting off development projects or reducing imports from the territories (a rumor that spread on the eve of the Arab summit in Algiers.)

How does this debate influence the continuation of the intifada? First, it upsets the generally accepted view that the uprising brought about unity among the Palestinians. It strengthens the questions among the Palestinians over whether the unified command of the national uprising is really an operational organization and even unified. It causes confusion because, among other things, the debate finds expression in the publication of various versions of important pamphlets, both "extremist" and "moderate," issued by the same command. It is also possible that because of the argument with the powerful Islamic element in the Gaza Strip, the Palestinians have failed to fulfill their potential. But none of the above is evidence of the waning of the intifada, just as the sharp demands in the rebel movements of pre-state Israel during the British mandate did not end the Jewish rebellion.

18 New Candidates on Labor Party Knesset List

TA1606070788 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 88 pp 1, 6

[Report by party affairs correspondent Ilan Shehori]

[Excerpts] A dramatic turnabout took place yesterday in the Labor Party's Knesset list: 18 new candidates are included in the first 41 places.

Three Knesset members [MK]—Abba Eban, Eliyahu Speiser, and Ya'aqov Gil—were not reelected, joining the 15 MK's who withdrew from the race in earlier rounds.

Eban's withdrawal was the most dramatic, and Shim'on Peres last night expressed his regret. [passage omitted]

The Labor Party list for the 12th Knesset is characterized by younger candidates than its predecessor and by ample representation of the Sephardim.

After midnight last night, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres described the party's new Knesset list as revolutionary, the best the party has ever had. Peres said he is confident that the results of the internal elections will make the party more popular and ensure a victory over the Likud.

He added that the Labor Party list is superior to the preliminary Likud list, and that it represents diverse sectors of the nation. "I am very proud of the Central Committee members who were capable of electing the best candidates and of composing this list, which is the most appropriate for our confrontation with and victory over the Likud. The Labor Knesset list contains fresh new faces who in the future will even be able to serve as cabinet ministers. I am very pleased and happy," said Peres.

Yesterday Peres received the results of a poll commissioned by the Labor Party and conducted by a Canadian company, according to which the Labor will receive 48 seats versus 40 for the Likud. [passage omitted]

The following is the Labor list for the next elections:
1. Shim'on Peres
2. Yitzhaq Rabin
3. Yitzhaq Navon
4. Yisra'el Qeysar
5. 'Ezer Weizman
6. Shlomo Hilel (probably)
7. 'Uzi Bar'am (probably)
8. Moshe Shahal
9. Ora Namir
10. Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino
11. Gad Ya'aqobi
12. Ya'aqov Tzur
13. Mordekhay Gur
14. Hayim Ramon
15. Avraham Katz-'Oz
16. David Liba'i
17. Hayim Bar-Lev
18. 'Amir Peretz
19. Rafi Edri
20. Arye (Lova) Eli'av
21. Avraham (Avrum) Burg
22. Avraham Shohat
23. Shim'on Shitrit
24. Mikha'el Harish
25. Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer
26. Eli Dayan
27. Nava Arad
28. Yosi Beilin
29. Gedalya Gal
30. Shevah Weiss
31. Eli Ben-Menahem
32. Mikha'el Bar Zohar
33. 'Imanu'el Zissman
34. Efrayim Gur
35. Na'if Masluhi
36. Hagay Marom
37. Ra'anan Kohen
38. Mikha Goldman
39. 'Edna Solodar
40. Salah Tarif
41. Shlomo 'Amar.

1.2 Percent Increase in CPI Reported in May

TA1506172788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The Consumer Price Index [CPI] went up 1.2 percent in May. Excluding fruits and vegetables, it increased 2 percent, the Central Bureau of Statistics spokesman reported.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein adds that the relatively low CPI resulted from a drop in the price of fruits and vegetables by an average of 20 percent. The main increase was in foodstuffs, which increased 5.4 percent following an increase in the price of subsidized goods.

The CPI has gone up 8.2 percent since the start of the year and 16.9 percent since last May.

In reaction to the CPI figure, Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar said employers should be reminded that if they want industrial quiet they should sign wage agreements with the workers, taking into account the cost of living increment, our correspondent Sheli Yehimovitch reports.

Briefs

Increased Trade With Colombia

Israel and Colombia will expand trade ties. An agreement on this was reached in Jerusalem between Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon and Dr Guillermo Perry Rubio, Colombian minister of mines and energy. Israeli exports to Colombia in 1987 totaled $5.3 million. The main exports were radio equipment, irrigation systems, chemicals, and fertilizers. Imports from Colombia in 1987 reached $11.5 million. [Excerpts] [*TA1606082888 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 5 Jun 88 p 6*]

Document to Specify Aid to Occupied Territories

JN1306150288 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Randa Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordan's financial aid to residents in the occupied Arab territories amounted to nearly $75 million during the past 17 months, according to an official document that has not yet been released. This aid, which has come from the Jordanian budget, has nothing to do with the aid and appropriations provided by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, which totaled $18 million during the same period.

The document reveals that $63 million of this aid took the form of salaries and grants for 21,000 craftsmen and civil servants. The remainder was spent on developmental projects in the occupied territories. On the list of beneficiaries are 5,000 employees who were assigned before the Israeli occupation of 1967 to work in the Jordanian civil service. They get about $27 million. Since January 1987, the Jordanian Government has decided to extend grants ranging between $90-180 a month to 10,000 teachers appointed after the Israeli occupation. Five months ago, the government added 5,000 employees from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the list, spending approximately $100 a month on each of them. It also decided to grant aid to around 300 lawyers and 100 engineers.

It is worth mentioning that Jordan's King Husayn affirmed before the Arab leaders during the Algiers summit that Jordan is carrying burdens and debts as a result of the oil countries' failure to honor their financial commitments as decided by the Baghdad summit in 1978. King Husayn asked these countries to fulfill their previous commitments and discuss the continuation of financial support for Jordan.

The information available from informed sources in Amman indicates that the Algiers summit left the matter of specifying the amount of aid to bilateral agreements between the concerned countries.

Minister Denies West Bank Disengagement Plans

PM1406152788 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Nasr al-Majali report: "Jordan's Information Minister Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: No Disengagement From the West Bank and We Are With the PLO Until the End"]

[Text] London—Jordan yesterday condemned, officially and in the strongest terms, reports emanating from occupied Jerusalem to the effect that King Husayn was preparing to sever all links with the West Bank, dissolve the House of Representatives—which has 30 Palestinian deputies—cancel economic aid to the West Bank municipalities, stop payment of salaries of 18,000 employees in the occupied territories, and set up "conventional" border posts along the Jordan River.

In an exclusive statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in reply to these reports, "particularly the AFP report from occupied Jerusalem," Jordanian Information Minister Dr Hani al-Khasawinah said that King Husayn sees the Palestinian cause as a pan-Arab commitment that has nothing to do with PLO-Jordanian relations. The Palestinian question, he said, has always been and will continue to be a pan-Arab concern and it gets top priority in Jordanian efforts.

He added: Whatever the state of relations between us and the PLO, and until the future relations between Jordan and the West Bank are determined—whether in the framework of a federation or as relations between two independent states if a Palestinian state is created—both King Husayn and Jordan will do everything in their power to serve our Palestinian Arab people until occupation is eliminated from all Palestinian territory.

The Jordanian information minister continued: With the same determination and spirit, Jordan will support every Syrian and Arab effort until Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights comes to an end.

Jordan views Iran's occupation of Iraqi territory in the same way, he said. He emphasized that Jordan is a part of the Arab nation sharing its concerns and that Arab security is an integral indivisible whole.

Dr al-Khasawinah added: As regards Jordan's aid to our Palestinian Arab people, that is a national and a pan-Arab commitment, and Jordan wishes it could give more. Regardless of what happens in the relations between us and the brothers in the PLO over views as to the best course of action to end Israeli occupation, Jordan will continue to provide aid and support to enable our people to stand fast in their land of Palestine. Anything said to the contrary is merely part of the hostile campaign which aims to portray us as different peoples and tribes, not people of one united nation.

The Jordanian information minister stressed that there is no truth whatever in the allegations about measures related to the Jordanian state. He added: The citizens of this state, whose constitution stipulates that the Jordanian people are a part of the Arab nation, have equal rights and duties. In Jordanian government and public positions, the birthplace of a Jordanian citizen (who carries a Jordanian passport) is never a factor and will not be a factor in the future. When the state considers appointments to any public office, the origin, race, and religion of the citizens are not taken into consideration.

We in Jordan deplore the suspect claim by hostile circles that Jordan itends to wash its hands of the West Bank. That is an abominable expression, for how can anyone

do such a thing to their sons, brothers, sisters, and kinfolk? All there is to it is that when it comes to discussion of a political settlement to the question of the Israeli occupation, we will not deputize for the PLO and we will not negotiate at international conferences on behalf of the Palestinian people. The reason we have announced and stressed this, is the fact that the PLO brothers are very sensitive on the question of sole representation, independence of Palestinian decision making, and Palestinian representation on an equal footing with the other delegations. Our aim was to dispel every doubt and declare categorically to our Arab nation that we are not in competition with anyone over representation of the Palestinian Arab people and that, to us, the top priority is liberation of the land and protection of the Arab identity and pan-Arab approach.

Daily Describes Relationship With Palestinians
JN1506144788 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Jun 88 pp 1, 16

[Article by political editor: "Why Do The Deluded People Want Jordan To Be Eaten Up and Maligned"]

[Text] Many people need to reread His Majesty King Husayn's speech at the Algiers summit. The speech should be read again by those who find that it represents their own views so that they can see how far this view goes and that it is in harmony with basic Jordanian thought and its development in the past and present and linked to future prospects. The speech must also be read again by those who have continued to follow the course of looking at Jordanian efforts on behalf of the Palestinian cause with the view that Jordan will continue to be eaten up and maligned under all circumstances and considerations.

Jordan has always believed that dealing with the Palestinian issue is one thing and dealing with the negative and positive developments in this issue is something else that should not encroach on the sacredness and depth of this [Jordanian-Palestinian] relationship. The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship does not depend on a transient decision, suggestion, or view imposed by a viewpoint or political turning point but, to the Jordanians and Palestinians, it is an organic relationship that cannot be measured in light of an article, statement, or interview. This relationship is like a tattoo that will damage the body if it is separated from it.

The Jordanian role in the Palestinian cause is as clear as daylight; it does not need much explaining. This role has been dug into the history, geography, demography, social and human relations, and in common fate. This role did not begin in 1948, 1967, 1974, or even before and during the uprising. It began when the great Arab revolt's leadership was exposed to the Sykes-Picot schemes and the contents of the Balfour Declaration.

Jordan honestly and frankly announced that it has no ambitions in the Palestinian cause and that it is not an alternative to its legitimate representation in any political move to resolve the issue. Jordan defined the positions of its cohesion and contact with this cause. Jordan needs no witnesses to its role, sacrifices, and efforts to maintain this cause in the Arab and international arenas with its national, pan-Arab, and human identity.

The enemies benefited greatly from their method of eating up and maligning against Jordan, which suffered greatly while it was embarking on its pan-Arab and national role toward its sacred cause—the Palestine cause. The enemies wanted to continue this method and to feed it. They also used it within their proposals, cards, plans, and the philosophy of their view of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The enemies used this method after they encouraged those who propagate it in the Arab area so that they will be able to isolate the Palestine question from its vital scope, geographical framework, and window of natural breathing.

Some people were not fair to Jordan. Those people have tarnished Jordan's clear history on the Palestine question, forgetting that Jordan saved the largest part of Palestine—particularly Jerusalem—in the wake of the 1948 war and established with this part a constitutional union with the approval of its people through an equally elected parliament from the East and West Banks. Jordan affirmed the need to safeguard all Arab rights to Palestine; to defend those rights through all legitimate methods; and not to encroach on the final settlement of the just cause within the framework of the pan-Arab aspirations, Arab cooperation and international justice.

We want those who do not know because they have forgotten or because they cannot know and those who know but deviate from or lie about their knowledge that the decision of the Palestinian people to establish a union with Jordan was a triumph for Palestine and its people before it was a gain to Jordan and was a victory for the current of Arab unity, with which some people trade unfaithfully.

Jordan will not remain eaten up and wronged, which is what is desired by deluded people who want to make a political move by casting doubts. Jordan is not concerned about this group, who disavow the Jordanian role because of stubbornness and misled views. Jordan does not need to explain itself in every step or in every move it wants to make. Jordan will always make its choice to serve its own goals and that of its nation. Jordan has always followed this path with credibility, and the Arabs have placed their confidence in it.

At last we say: This is Jordan—a march of Arab action to achieve well-being, a page read in every Arab meeting, and a pure Arab leadership. Why do the deluded people want Jordan to be eaten up and maligned?

Editorial Assails Dukakis on U.S. Embassy Move

JN1306105788 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Shocking American Tradition"]

[Text] Michael Dukakis' proposal to move the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem reminds us that this is an election year in the United States, when frenzy replaces reason as the guiding force in the political arena. A traditional hallmark of American presidential elections is a rabid rush by the candidates to outbid one another in courting the pro-Israeli vote. Even Secretary of State George Shultz has called the Dukakis proposal "shocking", and he suggested that such a unilateral action would upset current peace-making efforts in the region. We would be more pleased if Mr Shultz were to temper some of the other shocking things that are already being done by the American Government as a matter of routine, such as rewarding Israel for its intransigence and its militaristic extremism by maintaining astoundingly high American aid levels, signing strategic cooperation accords with Israel, and providing it with economic support in the form of bilateral trade agreements. For Mr Dukakis to suggest moving the American embassy to Jerusalem is simply one more shocking incident in a series of other shockers that are already part and parcel of American policy in the area.

We are confident that the Arab states and the PLO will effectively counter the Dukakis frenzy, as we did several years ago when Mr Joe Clarke was elected Canadian prime minister on a platform that also advocated moving the Canadian embassy to Jerusalem. That move finally came to naught, in the wake of a concerted Arab drive to make it clear that such a unilateral Canadian move would elicit practical opposition from the Arab world.

The Dukakis move, coupled with Senator Daniel Moynihan's pledge to reintroduce a resolution in the American Congress to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, will soon be forgotten. But these incidents remind us that in the power politics of the United States, it is always more appealing to politicians to pander to Zionist sentiment than to advocate balanced policies that take into consideration the aspirations and rights of both Israelis and Arabs. When this tradition is corrected, American officials will have a greater chance of being accepted in the region as impartial mediators.

'Intensive' Israeli Movements Reported in South

NC1506173588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1645 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Israeli occupation forces continue to strengthen their positions in the south, especially in the eastern and central sectors. Intensive movements were observed in Al-'Urqub and Al-Qantarah this afternoon as Israeli helicopters hovered over the two areas. The hills overlooking the town of Al-Khalwah were earlier subjected to Israeli artillery shelling.

Pakistanis Said Ready To Join 'Resistance'

NC1506041888 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] 'Abbas al-Musawi, a religious thinker in Lebanon's Hizballah organization, gave a speech yesterday in the liberated town of Suhmur in western Al-Biqa'. He hailed the martyrs of the Islamic resistance movement and said that the Arab nation should continue to struggle under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni against the regime which usurped Jerusalem.

Al-Musawi said that many Pakistani Muslims have expressed their willingness to join the Islamic resistance movement to fight the Zionist usurpers in the south of Lebanon.

Further Reportage on Inter-Palestinian Fighting

'Heavy' Fighting in Shatila

NC1506161688 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes broke out in the Shatila camp at 1825 today and heavy fighting is now taking place between the supporters and opponents of Yasir 'Arafat. Medium- and heavy-caliber weapons and 82-mm and 60-mm mortars are being used in the clashes.

Libyan Delegation Arrives

NC1606093088 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Violent fighting involving the use of various kinds of weapons resumed in the Shatila camp at 1115 today. The clashes are taking place between supporters of the Fatah Central Committee [pro-'Arafat group] and the Fatah Temporary Command [pro-Abu Musa group].

During a lull following this morning's clashes, demonstrating women visited camp offices, demanding a cease-fire and an end to the clashes. The women called for unification of the guns and directing them toward the Israeli enemy and its agents.

The central follow-up committee is expected to meet again in Mar Ilyas camp [in West Beirut] and make new attempts to bring about a cease-fire and implement the agreements signed on ending the camps fighting.

A delegation of Libyan officers has arrived in Beirut to participate in the efforts to end the camps fighting. The delegation held meetings with various Palestinian factions and was briefed on the situation on the ground. The Libyan delegation also participated in the meeting of the follow-up committee in Mar Ilyas camp last night.

Interior Minister Cited on Security, Elections

JN1506172288 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Jun 88 p 17

[Interview with Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi by Hasan Muhammad 'Abdallah in Beirut—date not given]

[Text] ['Abdallah] With the extension of the security plan to the southern suburb, can we say that the suburb has returned to normal?

[Al-Rasi] Actually, the situation in the southern suburb has become good. Also, the security situation in the western sector of Beirut has become excellent. If I may give some indicators, in the past 10 days, no criminal act has been committed in the western sector. I can say that the citizens are satisfied and reassured by what has happened in the suburb, particularly since the internal security forces and Syrian troops entered without bloodshed. What we hope to see now is an implementation of the security plan in the eastern sector of Beirut and in the eastern suburbs. I must stress the importance of implementing security in the southern suburb, because what happened is a very positive step regarding the final solution to the Lebanese crisis.

['Abdallah] Some clamor has taken place regarding the presence of Syrian troops in the suburb, or their gradual withdrawal from it. Has the agreement on the suburb included anything on this gradual withdrawal?

[Al-Rasi] There is no going back on the security plan that is currently being applied in the southern suburb. The withdrawal of any part of the forces now present in it is a military matter and should be left to the military officials.

In the past, a large Syrian force entered West Beirut and then withdrew from it. Some necessary security checkpoints remained, and these were manned jointly by the internal security forces and the Syrian Army. I can confidently say that the security plan in the southern suburb will be strengthened step-by-step. This is being demanded by citizens living in the suburb, as well as all religious and civil functionaries in the suburb.

['Abdallah] It has been reported that there are unannounced clauses in the suburb agreement. Is this true?

[Al-Rasi] I have no information regarding clauses that have not been mentioned in the agreement or any bargaining in this respect. The main objective behind the entry of these regular forces was to stop the fighting between the brothers, the sons of one people. This is what has happened.

['Abdallah] There is fear that the entry into the suburb is isolated from security steps in other regions. Do you think that this will have a negative effect on security in the suburb?

[Al-Rasi] We have been demanding for a long time, even before I became interior minister, that legitimate security should begin in administrative Beirut and then extend north, east, and south. Since I took office as interior minister, and after we applied the security plan in the eastern sector of Beirut, we demanded that a similar plan be applied by the Army and Lebanese security forces in the eastern sector. When the government met in the Chamber of Deputies under the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami, all the ministers agreed that the Army should be responsible for security in administrative Beirut. Regrettably, some ministers reneged on their stands the same day, and our hopes were not realized.

Now that we are on the threshold of a presidential election, it has become imperative, very imperative, that Lebanese legitimacy should be responsible for security in Beirut, and even its suburbs, to create a quiet, appropriate atmosphere for deputies to freely elect the proper president for the coming phase.

['Abdallah] But minister, there are certain obstacles facing this aspiration. There is a certain Lebanese party that rejects the idea of administrative Beirut, and insists on the withdrawal of Syrian troops from the western sector and from the southern suburb.

[Al-Rasi] There is only one party, and these are the militias in East Beirut, who reject administrative Beirut. If we left the choice to the militias here, then the plan would not have been applied in the western areas. The militias in East Beirut have to submit to this legitimate and necessary matter, or it will be forced on them.

['Abdallah] These are dangerous remarks.

[Al-Rasi] This is the reality, and there is no other.

['Abdallah] Cannot this matter be resolved through political means?

[Al-Rasi] We have been demanding this for a long time, and we still demand this. The issue now is linked to the approval of the current president.

['Abdallah] Do you deal with the conditions of the Lebanese Forces?

[Al-Rasi] These are impossible conditions. They call for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon for an agreement to allow the legitimate Lebanese forces to control security in East Beirut. We saw the contradiction in their positions when they agreed to elect the president of the Republic when the Israeli enemy was occupying the land. And we know that the Syrian Army is making large sacrifices to preserve security in the areas in which it is present.

['Abdallah] You said that if security prevails, quiet and normal presidential elections will take place. Is this the basic condition for conducting elections?

[Al-Rasi] It is a very important condition. The Lebanese arena will witness increasing political activities between now and the constitutional date of the presidential elections. All the candidates will attempt to convince the deputies to elect them. There will be regional and international influence on the deputies to elect this or that candidate, but through democratic methods and dialogue. What we reject is the use of material pressure and violence to convince the deputies. Although I am fully aware of the solid stands of all my colleague deputies, I can say that all of us greatly fear for our families and sons. Therefore, I said that legitimate security in the Beirut area and its environs is very important.

['Abdallah] Have you received any real threats?

[Al-Rasi] This is what we daily read and hear, although it is sometimes indirect.

['Abdallah] The assassinations of some deputies and Prime Minister Rashid Karami dominated the surface of recent incidents. This means that the presidential elections campaign began with these assassinations.

[Al-Rasi] The assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami aimed to create a constitutional vacuum to kill national unity and to divide and fragment Lebanon. Therefore, obstructing the coming exercise of constitutional rights falls in the same category.

['Abdallah] Some people say that if the Beirut administrative plan is not accomplished, the presidential elections will not take place.

[Al-Rasi] No. We want a president to resolve the Lebanese crisis. The solution in my opinion is, first, dissolution of the militias and making the necessary constitutional reforms for Lebanese reconciliation. If the militias remain in East Beirut and impose their will by force over the voters so that the future president maintains the entity of the militias, we will reject this state of affairs. The Lebanese people have suffered a great deal throughout the black years. This people have the right to rest, and normal life should return to this homeland.

['Abdallah] Dissolving the militias is a difficult step before a clear and defined solution is achieved?

[Al-Rasi] All citizens are fed up with the militias and call for the return of legitimacy to all Lebanese areas. I will be satisfied with dissolving the militias in the Greater Beirut area. All militias should move to the south to become resistance men to liberate the land from the Israeli enemy and its agents.

['Abdallah] Are there external pressures on the Lebanese Forces to force them to accept the Beirut administrative plan?

[Al-Rasi] Such pressures are exerted by the United States and some European countries, which can influence the militias in East Beirut to withdraw and hand over security to the regular Lebanese forces. This security must be complete. This means that there must be no arms or armed men in these areas, except the legitimate ones.

['Abdallah] Do you accept security through consensual agreement?

[Al-Rasi] The legitimate regular forces entered the southern suburb through the consent of all parties. Why does this not take place in other areas?

['Abdallah] Have you felt that April Glaspie, U.S. envoy to Lebanon and Syria, exerted any pressure on the militias to withdraw from East Beirut?

[Al-Rasi] I have not met with Mrs Glaspie since the Syrian-U.S. dialogue began. I cannot be positive about this, but I believe it was discussed.

['Abdallah] How do you deal with the Israeli factor, which at any moment can enter into your plan for the solution?

[Al-Rasi] We never forget the Israeli schemes to establish cantonal states in the area. Any Lebanese achievement to unify Lebanon and to maintain it as a state of coexistence is contrary to Israeli objectives. Israel will certainly try to obstruct the presidential elections in Lebanon unless the United States puts pressure on it. According to our information, the United States insists on holding these elections.

Junblatt: 'No Reconciliation' With Al-Jumayyil

NC1506143388 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] PSP leader Walid Junblatt has once again voiced the opinion that no reconciliation is possible with Amin al-Jumayyil and his positions. Junblatt said in a press interview: It was a mistake to think that we could find a common ground between us and Amin al-Jumayyil and that for which he stands. This was the mistake we made [at the inter-Lebanese reconciliation meetings] in Lausanne and Geneva. Some may think that it is possible to reach an agreement with a man who is the embodiment of national treason, but they are dead wrong.

Junblatt said that only Lebanese patriots are capable of neutralizing foreign pressures and saving the country from tribal and sectarian feuds. Junblatt asserted that Lebanese politics will not be free of their sectarian traits unless and until Lebanese patriotic forces gain the upper hand in the country.

Junblatt said: Those who think that the solution will come from Washington are dreaming and had better come to their senses. The Americans, when they think of solutions in Lebanon, think in terms of strengthening the Lebanese Army. This is the most dangerous thing that can happen. The Army is a large tool of suppression, and it is being backed by the Americans and Israelis. The Army has made itself an enemy of everything Arab, patriotic, and Palestinian. Give the Army freedom of action and it will turn the country into a big prison for Palestinians and nationalist Lebanese.

Junblatt said that what is needed is an army with proper Lebanese and pan-Arab credentials, that is not associated with American intelligence; that does not kill or assassinate patriots, as this one has assassinated Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ma'ruf Sa'd; and that does not destroy the patriotic areas, as this one has destroyed the southern suburb and the mountain.

Junblatt said that the only canton existing in the country is the one run by the isolationist Phalangists. Apart from this, the country is made up of only loosely-defined spheres of influence. Junblatt shrugged off the possibility that an Islamic territory will spring into existence with Shi'ite, Sunni, or Druze sponsorship. He called for unity among the Lebanese patriots and for a national confrontation of Israel and the Phalangists. Lebanese, Arab, and Palestinian patriots, he said, should stand together and fight the Phalangists and their allies: Israel and America. He pointed out that Lebanon is currently the focus of the American onslaught.

Junblatt said that the recent Israeli operations are a harbinger of a large-scale invasion, which may take place as soon as matters in Israel settle down. Junblatt warned against the illusion that the Israeli Labor Party is better than the Likud. He said: I expect a war in Lebanon. They may try to strike at Syria by striking at Lebanon, as they did in 1982.

Junblatt said that the security strip in the south has failed to stabilize security in the mountain. [sentence as heard] Junblatt called for more resistance in the south, saying that such a goal could be achieved when the Lebanese and Palestinians are done fighting amongst themselves.

Lebanese Forces' Paqraduni Speaks at Rally

NC1206161588 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Report on speech by Attorney Karim Paqraduni at 12 June rally in Kasinu Lubnan commemorating the third anniversary of the Christian Solidarity Movement—portions recorded]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the rally, which was attended by many promenent political and parliamentary figures, a cable from President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil was read. In this cable President al-Jumayyil affirmed that the current circumstances demand the solidarity of all Lebanese on common principles, in order to build a sovereign, free, and independent Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the rally, Attorney Karim Paqraduni [deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces] said: We support a democratic ideology which runs counter to Communism and fundamentalism. We maintain the same position on four concurrent and intertwined dimensions of the solidarity concept. These are: solidarity with oneself—Christian solidarity; solidarity with others—Lebanese solidarity; solidarity with one's surroundings—Arab solidarity; and solidarity with the world—world solidarity.

He added: The unity of goals does not mean to us the logic of one person, one party, or one background. We can announce that the Christians are united on two firm goals: a free system and national independence. Any attempt to undermine freedom and independence is rejected. Anything else can be corrected or reformed.

Paqraduni continued: The Lebanese Forces call for the drafting of a new national charter that would guarantee that the Muslim can live a full Muslim life and the Christian can live a full Christian life. We call for the unity of the Muslims and for efforts to unite the Christians. We want a united and strong Lebanon. Only a strong Christian can reach a fair understanding with the Muslim to unite Lebanon, and only a strong Muslim can reassure the Christian so that Lebanon can be liberated.

In this context, Paqraduni said, I announce on behalf of the Lebanese Forces that we want dialogue and detente with all Lebanese Shi'ite, Sunni, and Druze Muslims. We say to the Shi'ite partner that the Shi'ite leaders are a positive phenomena, provided they remain Lebanese and do not become Syrian or Iranian. Thus, there can be no tripartite agreement or Islamic republic. Anything else is subject to negotiations at any time and at any place. We say to the Sunni that the Islamic grouping is the framework that expresses your will. It wants to maintain the charter, but it wants to change the formula. We think that any agreement that disregards the Sunni community cannot survive. The Sunni community, in our view, is a basic factor in any equitable solution. The Druze partner, Paqraduni added, is a historic one. It is the closest and, at the same time, the most difficult partner. It is wrong for the Christian to dominate the Druze, but it is a worse mistake for the Druze to think that they can continue to live alone in the Ash Shuf region. Just as Ash Shuf has never been a purely Christian area, so will it never be a purely Druze area.

Paqraduni announced on behalf of the Lebanese Forces that there can be no solution or peace without the return of displaced people to their lands in the north, 'Akkar, Al-Biqa', 'Alayh, Ash Shuf, and east Sidon.

Paqraduni continued: The Lebanese Forces declare that the only Arab legitimacy which binds and commits Lebanon is the Arab League Charter, which clearly provides for Lebanon's independence and respect for its special character. The Lebanese Forces also demand that the Lebanese state restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, which remains a balancing and impartial force in the area and in Lebanon.

He added: The Lebanese Forces adhere to the armistice agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel on 23 March 1949 and call for the revival of the joint armistice committee, the expansion of UNIFIL's deployment area, and the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Army to international borders. The Lebanese Forces also adhere to the agreement signed between Lebanon and Syria on 22 January 1970, and call on the Syrian Government to implement the provisions by establishing a bureau in the Lebanese capital and by reviving the joint permanent committee to handle outstanding issues between the two countries. We want to establish normal relations with Syria, based on respect for sovereignty and independence. We will not accept the principle of exchanging security for independence.

Paqraduni said: We want both security and independence, and will not agree to the establishment of new relations with Syria as long as the Syrian Army occupies parts of Lebanon. We are convinced that time is working in our favor, and that all occupations, however long they may continue, will not last forever. The day will come when the price of withdrawal for the occupier will become less expensive than the price of remaining.

Paqraduni added: The Lebanese Forces call on the United Nations, the permanent members of the Security Council, and particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, to work for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armies from Lebanon, to sponsor an internal national reconciliation, to declare Lebanon's international neutrality, and to send UN forces to protect its borders. A UN-sponsored solution is the final solution to the Lebanese crisis. Lebanon will no longer be a disputed homeland whose borders are not recognized, or a state (?subject) to division.

Paqraduni maintained that Europe has a role to play in ending the Lebanese crisis. He welcomed the solid and just positions taken by the British Government, led by Margaret Thatcher. He also attached extreme importance to the new French role to be played by President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Michel Rocard. He said: On the occasion of today's conclusion of the French elections, the Lebanese Forces think that President Francois Mitterrand could make history through solving the Lebanese crisis, and perhaps become a second De Gaulle.

Concluding, Paraduni said: The presidential elections are approaching. We view the elections not as a constitutional deadline, but as a national opportunity—an

opportunity for dialogue and reconciliation and an opportunity to work out a new national charter and political system. Do not waste this opportunity. the Lebanese Forces are determined not to allow it to be wasted.

Paqraduni went on to say:

[Begin Paqraduni recording] We declare that there is complete solidarity in the principal Christian positions. We are in solidarity with Bkirki [the seat of the Maronite patriarchate]. It is our spiritual leadership. [applause] The Lebanese Forces view with satisfaction the positions which his beatitude the patriarch is carrying to the United States. We also view with satisfaction the struggle which he has led in the direction of the Soviet Union, and the continuing coordination with the Vatican and France. These moves are part of the plan to liberate and unite Lebanon, and to safeguard the rights and freedoms of Christians. We are for Bkirki, and Bkirki is for Lebanon. [applause]

We are also in solidarity with the Presidency of the Republic. It is the legitimate leadership. Even if we sometimes disagree with the president on methods, procedures, or practice, we have always regarded the Presidency as a red line which must not be tampered with and whose powers must not be reduced. President Amin al-Jumayyil took an oath to safeguard Lebanon's Constitution. He maintained the Constitution. He was entrusted with caring for the homeland and he honored this trust. [applause]

We had in the past faced with President al-Jumayyil, contrary to all odds, the plot of the tripartite agreement. We will face together in the future, contrary to all expectations, the presidential elections deadline. We stand with the legitimate authority, and the legitimate authority is for all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lebanese Forces Detail 'Sabotage Network'
NC1006135288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] A sabotage network comprising George Yunis and Kamil Abu Malhab, and working for Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] and enjoying Syrian backing, has been uncovered by the Lebanese Forces. A security source in the Lebanese Forces has asserted that the aim of the explosions carried out by Hubayqah's group, with Syrian backing, was to achieve the following:

1. To create a state of confusion and anarchy in the free areas and to kill as many people as possible.

2. To attempt to assassinate Deputy Michel Sasin and to blame the Lebanese Forces for the attempt in order to cause a split between them and the Christian political and parliamentary body.

3. To plant an explosive charge outside the home of a Lebanese Army officer in Juniyah and to try to give the impression that the Lebanese Forces committed the act against the Army.

4. To plant an explosive charge near a Lebanese Forces center in 'Ayn al-Rummanah in order to implicate the Lebanese Army with the act as its response to the earlier explosion, with a view to causing sedition between the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces.

5. To plant an explosive charge in the home of the sister of martyred officer Samir al-Ashqar in Jall al-Dib in order to suggest that members of the Phalangists' northern Al-Matn branch had perpetrated the act.

Paper Cites 'Condition' for Junblatt Visit

JN1506161088 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Beirut—AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the Syrian Government's condition to receive PSP leader, Lebanese Minister Walid Junblatt, is that he should issue an official and public denial of statements published by a London-based Arabic magazine containing a violent attack against Syrian policy in Lebanon. A mediation effort to this effect undertaken by former Minister Marwan Hamadah has failed. Damascus has refused to receive Junblatt unless he retracts these statements in public.

PRC Delegation Concludes Talks, Departs

Party Agreement Signed

JN1306202888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Talks were concluded this evening between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Comrade Sami al-'Attari, member of the National Command, and CPC delegation headed by Comrade Li Ximing, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Beijing CPC committee.

In their final round of talks, they affirmed the importance of continuing meetings and consultations on all issues that concern the two parties and friendly countries, Syria and the People's Republic of China.

At the end of the talks, the two heads of the delegations signed a party cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPC for the years 1988 and 1989. Members of both delegations were present.

Al-Asad Meets Li Ximing

JN1406151188 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the CPC delegation headed by Li Ximing, CPC Political Bureau member and secretary of the Beijing committee, which is currently visiting Syria.

The head of the Chinese delegation conveyed to the president greetings from the Chinese leadership. The president thanked him for the greetings and asked him to convey his regards and best wishes to the Chinese leaders and friendly people.

The conversation dealt with the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and China, and with the meetings that the delegation had in Damascus.

Li Ximing expressed his satisfaction over the talks that were held with the Syrian side. He praised Syria's great achievements under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in all fields despite all the difficulties resulting from the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. He also praised Syria's brave resistance to Israel's expansionist plans, its confrontation of imperialist pressure, and its intensive work to achieve a just solution in the Middle East.

The president emphasised Syria's interest in embracing and developing the relations of cooperation and friendship between Syria and China in all fields in the interests of the two countries and world peace.

Delegation Leaves 14 Jun

JN1506163188 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] The CPC delegation left Damascus this afternoon after a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. The visit lasted several days, during which the CPC delegation met with a number of party and state officials and held party and political talks on bilateral relations and the most important developments in both the region and the world. The Ba'th Party and the CPC delegation also signed a cooperation agreement for the year 1988-89. During the visit, the delegation also acquainted itself with the most important archaeological and cultural sites and visited some economic installations.

The CPC delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Sami al-'Attari and Ahmad al-Hasan, members of the Ba'th Party National Command; Dr 'Ala' al-Din Abidin, secretary of the Ba'th Party branch in Damascus; a number of party and Foreign Ministry officials; and the PRC ambassador and the embassy staff in Damascus.

AL-BA'TH Denounces Egypt's Ties with Israel

JN1506074888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Egyptian Regime Exposes Its True Nature," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: With literary expressions derived from the corridors of politics and war in the United States and the Zionist entity, the head of the Egyptian regime began threatening and intimidating Syria and other states that support the pan-Arab cause. What attracts our attention is that the Egyptian ruler's statements have coincided with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's admission that Israeli warplanes flew over the Delta and the Suez Canal, and that the Foreign Ministry had protested this action through the Zionist ambassador in Cairo.

The paper adds: The aim of linking the flights of Israeli warplanes with threats is not to clarify that the Egytpian Foreign Ministry has protested this action, but to prove what the leader of the Egyptian regime denied in the past—that the Egyptian air space was used by Zionist planes to carry out aggressive acts against the Arabs, such

as the aggression against Tunisian territory. When reports said that the Zionists had participated in operations against the Libyan forces in the Aozou Strip, the Egyptian regime spared no effort to conceal this participation due to the fact that Egyptian air space, and probably Egyptian territory, were used in Zionist reconaissance against Libya.

The paper refers to statements made by the head of the Egyptian regime in which he said that he will take revenge on some Arab states for their stands toward his regime at the Algiers summit. The paper wonders how he will take his revenge and what his tools will be, especially as he is impotent to even prove his identity after he mortgaged Egypt's territory by a treaty with the United States.

The paper adds: The relations among the United States, Israel, the Egyptian regime, and the Iraqi regime will undoubtedly constitute the means and tools to implement the threats of the Camp David regime in Egypt. This is possible because the head of the Egyptian regime in Egypt was the one who called for the initiative that is hostile to the valiant Palestinian uprising. At the same time, he represents the Zionist means to penetrate deep into the Arab homeland and the Zionist-U.S. spearhead against the Arab nation. Since the Cairo regime has not even denounced the continuous Zionist aggression against Lebanon and Arabism, this means that the Egyptian regime has been threatening the Arab nation since it accepted becoming a spearhead—against the Arabs' central cause in Palestine and against the struggle of liberation being waged by the sons of occupied Palestine and Arab Lebanon. Therefore, the Egyptian regime's threats are not only against Syria, Libya, or Algeria, but against the entire Arab nation.

Concluding, the paper says: What the head of the Egyptian regime forgets is that the Egyptian people will, sooner or later, be the decision makers, that those who defend Arab aspirations do not fear the Egyptian people, and that the Egyptian people will take revenge on this regime with the same hand that toppled all traitors from Nuri al-Sa'id to Anwar al-Sadat.

Claims Egyptian Collaboration

JN1606074688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Uprising Has Initiated a Comprehensive War", the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: The uprising has turned into a war and a revolution while the stone has become an unbreakable force despite attempts by the Zionists and those collaborating with them in the Egyptian regime's intelligence service. Such attempts are aimed at infiltrating or at least creating confusion among the sons of the occupied homeland.

It seems those who pin hopes on the success of the joint Zionist-U.S.-Egyptian scheme have been completely frustrated after the uprising's fire has spread to burn everything in its path, and destroy the morale of the intransigent Zionists. While Shamir refuses to see the glare of the total blaze, The Zionist settlers in the kibbutzim see and sense that it is impossible to do the same to the Palestinians whose trees were uprooted but who were content to spread their war with stones from Mount Carmel to Ashqelon.

But Shamir, who exaggerates much when talking about Zionist power, does not look at the burned Zionist farms. He has used every repressive means and Nazi method and they have all failed.

Afghanistan

Memo 27 on Pakistani Violations Delivered to UN

LD1506230188 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry's liaison office with the UN Good Offices Commission in Afghanistan and Pakistan reported that Afghanistan delivered its 27th memorandum on Pakistan's blatant and repeated violations of the Geneva accords to the UN delegation in Kabul.

The memorandum presents comprehensive and precise information on the dates, location, and circumstances of 7 cases of Pakistan's blatant violation of article 2 of the document 1 of the Geneva accords. The UN delegation has been asked to investigate the Pakistani violations and inform Afghanistan and the UN secretary general's special envoy of the results.

Government, Rebel Operations, Clashes Reported

Rebels Kill 7 in Kabul City

LD1506181388 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] BAKHTAR's military section reports that at 1630 this afternoon, armed extremist groups fired heavy weapons on a number of residential areas of Kabul city. As result of this criminal action by the extremists, 7 of our compatriots including women and children were martyred and 13 others were wounded. A number of houses were also damaged as a result of this tragic incident. The report adds that the wounded were quickly hospitalized. Their conditions are described as satisfactory.

Rebels in Qandahar 'Crushed'

LD1506210388 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] A group of war-mongering extremists who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people in the Spin Buldak area, Qandahar Province, were crushed yesterday by the armed forces. A BAKHTAR military correspondent reports tht the operation, which was carried out in direct cooperation with the local people, inflicted heavy damage on the extremist groups and their hideouts were destroyed. Also destroyed were: surface-to-surface missiles, a rocket launcher, one ZK-1, one DsHK, and hundreds of light weapons.

A terrorist group which had infiltrated Qandahar City and intended, through organized intimidation, to disrupt the peaceful life of our compatriots, was captured recently by the security forces. BAKHTAR reports that the 10-man terrorist group, which belonged to the Hezb-e Eslami band of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, was captured along with their weapons as a result of the direct cooperation of the citizens of Qandahar City Ward No 6. The group was handed over to the law.

Rebel Infighting Continues

LD1506230988 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] BAKHTAR's military section reports that bloody clashes continue between extremist groups.

(?Last night) groups of the Mahaz-e Milli Enqelab band and the Hezb-e Eslami band clashed with each other in Konarha Province, as a result of which four people were killed and six were wounded. The report adds that during these clashes two innocent children and one woman were also killed and a number of the region's inhabitants were wounded.

Gaylani Assumes Leadership of 7-Party Alliance

BK1506153988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 15 (AFP)—Pir Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani, a moderate who supports compromise with the Kabul government, took over the leadership of the Afghan resistance alliance Wednesday from the Islamic fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hikmatyar.

"The transition was smooth," the 57-year-old head of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan said after assuming the three-month rotating presidency of the seven-party Peshawar-based Afghan rebel alliance. [passage omitted]

A peaceful handover ceremony was held Wednesday at the Afghan resistance alliance's fortress-like headquarters in this western Pakistani town bordering Afghanistan. Afghan guerrillas armed with automatic weapons were placed on watchtowers and scattered in the courtyard.

"We are brothers," Mr Gaylani said during the ceremony, adding that the followers of outgoing alliance leader Mr. Hikmatyar "are now my people." He said there were no differences about the transition and no fighting.

"I have asked them to continue looking after the office till my staff takes over the administration," said Mr. Gaylani.

Mr. Hikmatyar, who leads the radical Islamic Hezb-e Eslami party, denied that he was opposed to handing over the presidency to the moderates.

He also dismissed as "enemy propaganda" reports there would be clashes if he did not step down. "Mr. Gaylani asked me to continue, but I refused," Mr. Hikmatyar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr. Hikmatyar strongly opposes a return to Kabul of the Afghan monarch. "My views about Zahir Shah are well known," Mr. Hikmatyar said. "I consider any government which is not elected as illegal."

"We are trying hard to have a popular elected government in Afghanistan", Mr. Hikmatyar said. "I assure you if I failed to secure absolute majority in elections I will not form the government."

Mr. Hikmatyar said he believed there would be no change in alliance policy as the seven leaders have already agreed on a broad framework for a future resistance government.

He said that guerrilla leaders were unanimous about not sharing power with the Kabul regime. "There is no indication, no invitation and no desire to join the Kabul regime," he said.

Mr. Hikmatyar is vehemently opposed to a coalition or cooperation with the Afghan communists or members of what he calls the "puppet regime" in Kabul.

Mr. Gaylani takes over the alliance just as U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez, who is privately trying to find a compromise between the Soviet-backed Afghan Government and the resistance, is expected to visit Kabul and Islamabad.

Bangladesh

Minister of State for Religious Affairs Named

BK1406160488 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] The president has relieved Alhaj M.A. Mannan, the minister in charge of religious affairs, of his responsibilities with effect from today.

Mufti Maulana Mohammad Wakkas has been appointed state minister for religious affairs. The president administered the oath of office to the newly-appointed state minister at a simple ceremony at Sena Bhavan this evening.

Possible Cabinet Reshuffle

BK1506123188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 15 Jun 88

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, June 15 (AFP)—The unexpected sacking of the influential religious affairs minister Tuesday a week after Islam became Bangladesh's state religion could indicate a cabinet reshuffle soon, political analysts said Wednesday.

By ousting the widely-criticised leading Muslim fundamentalist Maulana Abdul Mannan and replacing him with a less well-known figure, President Hussain Mohammad Ershad is trying to realign his government and neutralise his centre and left political opponents, analysts said.

But political sources rule out an immediate major cabinet reshuffle as parliament is in session and the budget is due to be announced Thursday.

A one-line official statement Tuesday said Mr. Ershad had relieved the 53-year-old minister of his cabinet responsibilities with immediate effect. No reason was given for the sacking, which came as a surprise to politicians and diplomats here.

Hours later, the official BSS news agency carried a brief announcement saying Mr. Ershad had appointed as the new minister Mufti Maulana Mohammad Wakkas, a 36-year old lesser-known religious personality.

Mr. Mannan is believed to have a considerable following among sections of Muslim fundamentalists. His dismissal came within a week of the passage of a controversial bill making Islam the state religion of Bangladesh, where more than 86 per cent of the population is Muslim.

Mr. Mannan was a strong advocate of the bill.

The former minister heads a powerful federation of Bangladesh's college and school teachers, speaks fluent Arabic and had been to several Arab nations in recent months as Mr. Ershad's special envoy.

He joined the government in 1986 and lent the full support of his federation to Mr. Ershad during past elections and opposition-led agitation.

But analysts said his improving relationship with the president was not liked by many moderate and left-wing members of the cabinet and the governing Jatiya Party who apparently worked silently to bring him down.

Even a group of leaders of the teachers' federation met Mr. Ershad and disowned Mr. Mannan.

Some sectors of the press recently began a campaign against Mr. Mannan for openly siding with Iraq in the Gulf war and also revived criticism of him for his alleged anti-Bangladesh role in the 1971 war of liberation against then West Pakistan.

Immediately after the sacking news broke Tuesday, the official media here reproduced a series of press statements hailing the dismissal.

The new minister, Mufti Wakkas, is a Jatiya Party MP [Member of Parliament].

Parliament Adopts Motion on Ershad Address

BK1606041588 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The Jatiya Sangsad [National Parliament] has adopted a motion of thanks to the president for his address to the house on its opening day. The motion was passed this evening by a voice vote. All amendments to the motion brought by an opposition member were rejected.

Winding up the debate on the vote of thanks, prime minister and leader of the house Moudud Ahmed said the government will continue its efforts for a broader consensus at the highest national level and all issues of national importance. For this, the government has kept its door open for dialogue with the opposition in and outside parliament. Refuting the contention of the leader of opposition on national unity, the prime minister said the majority is always the basis of consensus, which the government wants to broaden. About the opposition alliances, which did not take part in the last general elections, Mr Moudud Ahmed said they have already been rejected by the people for their negative politics. They have no socioeconomic program for the people. As a result, they have been isolated from the people. Moreover, they are also divided within and outside their alliances.

The prime minister, however, dispelled the opposition apprehension about the premature dissolution of the present parliament. He reiterated that it will complete its normal term. The leader of the house said the president has (?spoken about) both success and failures in his statesmanlike address with a definite sense of direction to the nation. His was a dynamic and progressive address with complete reflections of the hopes and aspirations of the masses. President Ershad has continued the democratic process in the country against all odds. Describing the president as the reformer, the prime minister referred to various steps taken by him during the last 6 years. His decentralization of the administration and the judiciary up to upazila [subdistrict] level, land reforms with the rehabilitation of landless in cluster villages, drug and industrial policies have been widely acclaimed at home and abroad. Mr Moudud said a new national leadership will emerge in future from the upazila and the district level. It will be possible because of President Ershad's farsightedness and the creation of upazilla and zila parishads [district councils].

Earlier, continuing his speech in the afternoon session, leader of the opposition, A.S.M. Abdul Rabb, demanded immediate reconstitution of the election reforms commission. He also supported reinstatement of women seats in parliament, but he proposed raising their numbers from 30 to 64 to allow one woman representative from each district. Participating in the discussion on the motion in the morning sitting, Mr A.S.M. Abdul Rabb reiterated his call for representation of all professionals, including members of the armed forces in the running of the country. He criticized the reported government move for a dialogue with those parties who are engaged in the politics of anarchy and negation. He warned against any move to dissolve the present parliament before the end of its normal term. The leader of the opposition praised President Ershad for reposing his confidence in parliament, which is the symbol of the hopes and aspirations of the people. The house, he said, will be more effective if the treasury and the opposition benches work unitedly. Mover of the motion [words indistinct] state minister for culture, Nur Mohammad Khan, said the president in his address has given the nation an outline of the coming bright days. He detailed achievements of the present government during the last 6 years and said as a result the whole socioeconomic spectrum of the country has changed. [passage omitted]

India

'Terrorists' Activities Continue in Punjab

8 Killed; 5 Policemen Injured

BK1506030688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, eight persons have been shot dead and seven injured in separate incidents since last evening. Terrorists shot dead a couple in their house in Khadur Saheb of Amritsar District last night. Two young cousins, Nanak Singh and Kalu Singh, were gunned down in the same district at village Dhaurewal under Ajnala police station. A farmer was killed at village Khatargalan in Jullundur District and a nurse in the Jullundur city hospital. In Kapurtala District, one person was killed and one injured at village Danpur and a government cashier in Phagwara town. The terrorists took away about 30,000 rupees from the killed cashier. One person was seriously injured when terrorists fired at him at village Rauwal near Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District.

Five policemen were injured when a bomb was thrown at a building housing the Criminal Investigation Agency headquarters in Moga last night. The policemen were taking their food when the bomb exploded.

11 Persons Killed 15 Jun

BK1506075488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, 11 persons have been killed in separate incidents of terrorist violence since last night. Terrorists gunned down two brothers—Gurnam Singh and Satnam Singh—in Cheemakhuddi village in Batala late last night. In another incident, a flour mill owner was killed in village Gaginangal in the same area. Four persons, including a couple were gunned down in Amritsar District and two persons in Jullundur District. In Kapurthala District, the terrorists killed one person at village Danpur and a government cashier in Phagwara town.

2 Policemen Killed in Amritsar

BK1606030088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, two police constables were killed and three injured, when terrorists ambushed a police patrolling party in a village under Sarhalli police station of Amritsar District last night. The terrorists, however, fled the scene, when injured jawans [soldiers] took up positions.

In another incidents in Amritsar city, terrorists shot at and seriously injured one scooterist. The terrorists later escaped on the scooter of the victim. In Jullundur District, one terrorist was killed in an encounter with the security forces in a village under Adampur police station.

Home Minister Denies SGPC To Be Dissolved

BK1506150388 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, has said that the Center has no proposal to dissolve the present SGPC and set up any panel to manage gurdwara [temple] affairs. Speaking to our Moga correspondent, Mr Buta Singh said that the Golden Temple complex will not be handed over to the SGPC unless and until it agrees to the 10 positive points proposed. He said no religious place will be allowed to be used as a hideout for terrorists or antisocial elements. He expressed satisfaction over the performance of the security forces in the fight against terrorism in Punjab. He hoped that normalcy will soon return to the trouble-torn state.

Agriculture Talks With USSR Begin in New Delhi

BK1306131588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] India and the Soviet Union today began talks in New Delhi to widen cooperation in agriculture. While the Soviet delegation is led by the deputy chairman of USSR Agroprom, Mr N.F. Kulinich, the secretary for agriculture and cooperation, Mr C. Srinivas Shastri, is heading the Indian side. Three working groups have been set up to identify specific areas including food and oil processing. The current talks are a follow-up of the long-term program of cooperation signed by the two countries last year.

Briefs

Envoys to UK, France

Mr M.K. Rasgotra, former foreign secretary, has been appointed as Indian high commissioner to the United Kingdom. This was officially announced in New Delhi today. He is expected to take up the new assignment shortly. Mrs Sonookochar has been appointed as India's envoy to France. She is at present India's ambassador in Argentina. [Text] [*BK1406133588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 88*]

Iran

Temporary French Charge d'Affaires Appointed

LD1606121788 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 16, IRNA—Head of the French interest section here, Gerard Tourreille was introduced as temporary charge d'affaires of France to Iran.

The nomination was made in a note by the French Government which was submitted to Iran's Foreign Ministry by Tourreille this morning.

This came after the two countries, in a joint statement issued Wednesday, announced that formal relations will resume today.

The French charge d'affaires, in a note to the Foreign Ministry, also requested the approval of a new French ambassador to Tehran. No name was disclosed, however.

Iranian Toilers Radio Notes Esfahan Unrest

LD1506191388 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iranian Toilers in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] According to reports we have received, during recent demonstrations in Esfahan in which the people chanted the slogans "Death to Khomeyni," and "Death to the war," about 600 persons were arrested and a number of people and armed agents of the regime were killed. Following these extensive demonstrations, a state of emergency was declared in Esfahan for a time.

Emami-Jamarani Calls for Hajj Demonstrations

LD1506194188 Tehran IRNA in English 1901 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA—Iranian hajj pilgrims will not go to Mecca this year because of the Riyadh regime's explicit announcement for banning entry of Iranian Muslims to the Holy Haramein Sharifein [name as received].

Imam Khomeyni's representative and head of Hajj and Awqaf (endowments) organisation Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Emami-Jamarani announced the above in a talk with IRNA on the occasion of Hajj week (June 16-22).

Hojj. Emami-Jamarani said Iran calls on world Muslims and ulema to charge Saudi regime with heresy for "obstructing way to Allah's house." The Wahhabi rulers who prevent hajj pilgrims from coming to Mecca contrary to the holy Quran's clear commands "are atheists", he stressed.

Emami-Jamarani urged all hajj pilgrims traveling to Mecca and also all world Muslims to stage demonstrations against Islam's foes on July 21 (6th Dhilhijja), the day named as "deliverence from infidels", by the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

Saudi police opened fire on hajj pilgrims last July 31 while they were staging a peaceful rally in the holy city of Mecca to express their antipathy towards world pagans. Over 400 pilgrims, mostly Iranians, were martyred and thousands of others injured when the brutal Saudi police attacked pilgrims near Allah's safe sanctuary where the shedding of even an animal's blood is divinely prohibited.

The imam's representative said the Islamic Repubic believes that hajj is not complete without a movement against charlatans and hypocrites.

Hoj. Emami-Jamarani questioning the right of Al Sa'ud to administer the holy land of Hijaz especially the Haramein Sharifein (the two holy shrines Mecca and Al-Madinah), said the Islamic Republic attaches no importance to resolutions of "theatrical meets" such as the Amman summit.

"Either 150,000 Iranian hajj pilgrims will go to Mecca, or no one goes from Iran," he said emphatically.

He once more emphasised that "antipathy towards infidels" and informing Muslims of dangers which threaten Islam and Muslims "is one of the significant aspects" of hajj ceremonies. "Iranian pilgrims value the importance of protesting against infidels in Mecca and Al-Madinah," he reiterated. He disclosed that wide-scale activities will be carried out during hajj week as of Thursday for unveiling the hypocritical face of the Saudi regime.

The hajj organisation is to set up picture exhibitions in the capital and other cities displaying last year's massacre of hajj pilgrims by the Saudi police.

Muslims throughout the world are duty-bound to fight against infidels for these kinds of profanations, he said referring to the Mecca carnage and the Saudi regime's efforts for barring Iranian hajj pilgrims from coming to Mecca, he concluded.

At the invitation of the Hajj Organisation, demonstrations will be staged nationwide to deplore the Saudi regime's crime in martyring and injuring thousands of hajj pilgrims last July 31.

Saudi Ban on Hajj Condemned

LD1606121088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Mr Karrubi, representative of the imam and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, has said in a round-table political discussion on Iranian television Network 2 that the Saudi regime's decision to prevent Iranian Muslims from performing their hajj duties is a vindictive move on the part of the Saudis at a time when more than 150,000 Iranian pilgrims are enthusiastically waiting for the pilrgimage to begin. However, the Al Sa'ud regime wants to perform an American hajj, that is, a hajj in which the disavowel of the pagans and of Zionism, which shed the pure blood of Muslims daily, may not take place.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emam-Jamarani who also participated in this round-table political discussion said: Never in the history of Islam has anyone been prevented from performing the hajj rituals of Muslims and today, the action of the Al Sa'ud regime is contrary to the explicit verse in the holy Koran which states: Anyone who blocks the path of God and blocks the holy mosque will be immediately called an infidel. And blocking the sacred sanctuaries is absolute obstruction and this act is characteristic of heretics and infidels. Unfortunately, the regime ruling over the Hijaz is even proud of what it is doing.

Ambassador to Algiers Criticizes Arab Summit

LD1406194688 Tehran IRNA in English 1915 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, June 14, IRNA—Iranian Ambassador to Algeria Siyavosh Zargaran Ya'qubi explained the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance regarding the recently concluded Arab Summit in this North African country, here today.

He noted Iran had announced its clear stance well before the summit stating if the session is to take up any "controversial topics" other than practical support for the Palestinian Muslims' uprising, the very purpose of the meet will be overshadowed. "The Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid had also announced the main goal of the summit as supporting the Palestinian uprising," he recalled.

Ya'qubi said, in the inaugural session Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi made hostile remarks against Islamic Iran, as a result of which the Iranian delegation walked out of the meet. "But we participated in later sessions following the persistance of ranking Algerian officials," he said.

The Iranian ambassador terming the summit resolution as "biased" said reactionary states imposed their wills on progressive states. He said the regime ruling Hijaz by bringing its finance minister to the meet promised huge financial aids to heads of certain states. "The main goal of the Riyadh regime and its mercenaries for attending the summit was to push through a resolution against Islamic Iran."

Arab reactionaries, he said, wanted to discuss the Iraqi-imposed war against Iran as well as the issue of Iranian pilgrims in order to reduce pressures on the U.S. and Shultz' so-called peace plan.

He said before the summit was held he had told officials of the host country that Iran is fully ready to present any political, spiritual and financial support for continuation of the Palestinian uprising until its eventual victory.

Elsewhere Ya'qubi regretted that some Arab heads who claim to defend Palestine are actually hand-in-glove with Zionist premier Yitzhaq Shamir. "According to the charter of the Arab League maintaining of any direct contact by an Arab country with the Zionist regime will entail expulsion of that state from the league," he noted.

In this regard he said, the charter should be enforced to expel Hassan of Morocco from the league, but ironically his envoy participated in the Amman Arab summit and he himself attended the Algiers summit. This practically encourages other reactionaries like Fahd of Hijaz and Husayn of Jordan to tread Hassan's treacherous path, said Ya'qubi.

The Zionist regime considers the measure as a victory since it has planned to negotiate with every single Arab country, which spells of obvious dangers, continued the Iranian ambassador.

The resolution on the other hand encourages the criminal Iraqi regime to commit further war crimes like deploying chemical weapons. "Such a resolution is hollow and void as far as Iran is concerned and serves to strengthen the Islamic Republic to continue its sacred defence."

On stances of progressive Arab leaders he said some Arab countries tried their best to prevent the resolution from being approved since they know that Iran is a real backer of the Palestinian uprising. The concluding session was postponed four times, but the pressures exerted on them (progressive countries) seemed to be very intensive, he said.

What Palestinian Muslims expect from Arab heads is sincerity and frankness, since they did not rise up to receive financial aid from reactionaries, Ya'qubi said.

The ambassador termed motivations of the Palestinian insurrection as Zionist crimes and outcome of the Amman Arab summit, where Arab reactionaries under the patronage of Fahd and Husayn could eliminate Palestine issue from the agenda of Arab summit.

"The reactionaries even did not content themselves to this issue, but they resumed their relations with Egypt, which had signed the treacherous Camp David accord."

At the end of the interview he said such resolutions only serve to firm up Iranian resistance in their sacred defence. The East and West are frightened of the Iraqi regime's downfall, and we should attain our rights only through our sacred defence.

Further Reportage on Visit of SFRY's Loncar

Meets With Velayati

LD1506163188 Tehran IRNA in English 1442 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA—Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, currently here on a three-day visit, held the second round of talks with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati Wednesday to discuss mutual ties and international issues.

Among other topics discussed by the two were regional issues including the situation in the Persian Gulf and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Velayati referred to Iran's political support for Afghan mujahidin fighting against their country's occupation over the past few years, and expressed hope that a popular government would be established in Afghanistan in accordance with the Afghan people's wishes.

In response, Loncar briefed Velayati on the outcome of the recently-concluded meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan states and on his country's relations with European and Mediterranean countries.

The two foreign ministers also underlined the need for further contacts between themselves for talks on Tehran-Belgrade ties as well as non-aligned and international issues.

Received by Khamene'i

LD1506192988 Tehran IRNA in English 1837 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i today received Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar who is here at the head of a political delegation.

In the meeting where Iranian minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the two countries' officials were also present, the visiting minister conveyed Khamene'i the warm greetings of his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic. He also briefed him on the positive results of his talks with Iranian officials.

Referring to Iran-Yugoslavia common stands, Loncar termed mutual exchanges of high-ranking delegations as "beneficial to the expansion of bilateral cooperation", and called for further deepening of such ties.

"We are fully aware of the fact that you (Khamene'i) attach great importance to the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)", said the Yugoslav minister pointing [to] the necessity of further cooperation among NAM members. He added that the U.N. secretary-general's efforts for a just end to the Iraq-Iran war should be supported and NAM member states should play their role in this respect.

Towards the end of his talks, Loncar extended an invitation to President Khamene'i on behalf of Yugoslav president to visit Belgrade.

In response the president thanking his counterpart's kind message expressed satisfaction over the improvement of mutual ties in all fields.

Referring to the Iraqi-imposed war Khamene'i said in fact the war has been imposed upon the Islamic Republic by the U.S. through its agents in the region.

"Without doubt our defence is a revolutionary act because global arrogance's real aim is the destruction of the Islamic Revolution and not just the Islamic Republic." The U.S. has attacked iran because of its revolutionary nature, he added.

At the end of the meeting, Khamene'i stressed the significant role of NAM members and the necessity of coordinating views on international issues. He also thanked Yugoslav president's invitation [as received] and expressed hope that he could visit Yugoslavia at a suitable time in future.

Calls Visit 'Useful,' Departs

LD1606110288 Tehran IRNA in English 0640 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 16, IRNA—Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar left Tehran Wednesday night at the conclusion of a three-day visit and talks with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Interviewed before departure he described his talks in Iran as useful and said expansion of mutual relations, regional issues and the situation in the Persian Gulf in particular were subjects of his discussions with Iranian officials. Loncar said he also discussed the forthcoming Cyprus meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Asked on his country's stance on Iraqi deployment of chemical weapons, Loncar said Yugoslavia has officially condemned the use of chemical weapons.

Foreign Minister Velayati who was also at the airport to see off his Yugoslav counterpart said Loncar had expressed his country's interest in further deepening of bilateral relations which he said was welcomed by Iran.

Velayati added that exchange of talks with non-aligned members will continue until the convening of the Cyprus assembly.

Meanwhile Loncar met and talked with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Wednesday afternoon in which he described his talks with other Iranian officials as productive.

The Yugoslav minister stated that his country attached great importance to expansion of Tehran-Belgrade ties in the Non-Aligned Movement and international circles. He also called for expansion of political, economic, trade, scientific and technical relations. He invited Premier Musavi to visit Belgrade.

Musavi stressed importance of promotion of bilateral relations and said the two countries could enjoy greater cooperation.

Besharati Lauds Hashemi-Rafsanjani Appointment

LD1506112588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0743 GMT 15 Jun 88

[From the "Sacred Defense" program]

[Text] One of the worthy and revolutionary measures adopted by the imam of the ummah which will have a substantial impact upon the future and progress of our sacred battle has been the appointment of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani as acting commander in chief of the armed forces. In this regard our colleague interviewed Brother Besharati, esteemed deputy in our homeland's Foreign Ministry, about the international reaction to and political impact of the appointment.

[Begin Besharati recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God, the creater of the universe. I do not think the appointment was so amazing or extraordinary, for his excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the able representative of his eminence the imam on the Supreme Defense Council, has been in charge of the war for a long time now. Despite his crucial responsibilities in various other posts, he devoted a large part of his time to matters relating to the war and to the fronts; he even went to the frontlines personally.

He is one of the most worthy aides of his eminence the imam, and he had a hand in war policy in the past as well. In light of the fact that he has established an excellent relationship with the Army and with the IRGC and that he has a fatherly approach toward those two combat forces, both those military institutions (?have respect for him).

Of course, the international reaction to his appointment has been varied. Some view the development with amazement and astonishment, and anticipate an extremely good future [as heard]. Others, whom the holy Koran said would not follow you and believe in you unless you believed in their gods, view negatively anything that happens in our country. They therefore view the appointment with pessimism. As an Iranian citizen, I humbly say: In the not too distant future we must expect extremely amazing and astonishing developments at the front. I tell the senior IRGC commandera and the Army commanders right now that they should reflect the impact of the appointment on the fronts. With the

presence of an able representative of his eminence the imam, who exercises management and authority over all those forces, whom all those forces listen to, and with the mobilization of all the resources and the all-embracing support the people give to that representative of his eminence the imam, we shall witness a great victory. The glorious flood of troops leaving for the fronts and the unreserved and selfless readiness of our fighters and our people to defend the Islamic Republic's honor and dignity are only a part of the people's all-embracing support for his eminence the imam and (?his appointments).

The operations that are ahead of us, however, assume a particular significance for that reason. I take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani on his appointment. I congratulate the fighters of Islam on the occasion of that appointment. I congratulate in advance his eminence the imam and the fighters themselves and our nation on the great victory that the fighters of Islam will score in the not too distant future. They should be confident that that victory will shock many reactionaries and that the reactionaries will never exult again over the recapture of Al-Faw and Shalamcheh. Most exalted God willing, this promise will come true very soon.

Radio Commentary on Implications of OPEC Session
NC1206094088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Central News Unit research group commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon the 83d session of OPEC opened in Vienna. The foreign ministers of 13 OPEC member countries were present. This is the second meeting of OPEC foreign ministers in the past 6 weeks. At the beginning of last month, OPEC held a consultative session in response to proposals by countries that are not members of OPEC for a reduction in production. In view of the agenda that oil experts expect to be presented to the 83d session, this meeting has been described as an important one. It is reported that the topics on the agenda are: the determination of OPEC's production ceiling for the 3d and 4th quarters of the current year; cooperation between the OPEC and non-OPEC producers; Iraq's quota; control of poduction; and, probably, a decision on the chronic issue of the election of an OPEC secretary general. In view of the sensitivity of developments in OPEC and the oil market, we are devoting today's commentary to a review of the positive aspects of the current session's agenda, the likely success or failure of the OPEC session, and various scenarios which could affect the oil market, in light of the possible outcome of the 83d OPEC session. [passage omitted]

With regard to the events of the past few years, it may be said that OPEC's present difficulties stem from consumers' policies in recent years. Naturally, OPEC needs long-term planning and greater unity and cohesion if it is to escape from such a situation. As in previous years, the specification of OPEC production ceilings and members' new quotas are among the main points on this session's agenda. In view of the international oil supply and demand, the OPEC Secretariat has estimated that OPEC production for the first half of the current year will average out at 17.56 million barrels per day, while demand for OPEC oil in the second half of the year will average 18.3 million barrels per day.

However, in the first half of this year, increased production by some members resulted in production exceeding the specified OPEC ceiling. Therefore, in view of this situation, most OPEC members, including Iran, have asked that production ceilings be set at a lower level than those outlined by the OPEC Secretariat for the second half of the year. On the other hand, a minority group, including the regimes of the Hijaz, Kuwait, the UAE, and Qatar, consider that the OPEC ceiling should be about 19 million barrels per day.

It does not appear possible that with the current conditions in the oil market and a ceiling of 19 million barrels per day the price can rise to $18 per barrel. It should be noted that a rise from the present price of $15 to $18 would increase the OPEC countries' income to $20 billion. A majority of OPEC members believe that even if there is a rise in demand in the second half of the current year, the OPEC production ceiling must remain constant if a price of $18 per barrel is to be attained.

Of course, the subject of fixing OPEC production ceilings is linked to another item on the current session's agenda; that is, cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC countries. [passage omitted]

The Hijaz regime opposes the non-OPEC countries' proposals despite its constant insistence in the past few years on cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC countries. The inability to cooperate with the non-OPEC countries is in fact a defeat for OPEC's 2-year campaign to attract the support of the non-OPEC countries.

Another topic that is expected to be debated at today's session is the specification of individual quotas for member countries. Certain decisions are likely to be made on this. The main problem is the Iraqi regime which, for the past 2 years, has refused to accept its quota. The lack of a definite quota for the Iraqi regime has aroused the indignation of all the members. It seems that most countries will endeavor to resolve the problem of Iraq at today's session. Along with its other associates, the Hijaz regime is trying to make the Iraqi quota equivalent to that of Iran, in the wake of the Arab summit conference in Amman, and get it approved. This would be in contravention of OPEC regulations and the Islamic Republic of Iran is absolutely opposed to it. There is also the possibility of opposition from most other OPEC members, as raising Iraq's quota to equal Iran's will be considered tantamount to an increase in Iraq's quota. [passage omitted]

The Hijaz and Kuwaiti regimes produce 450,000 barrels of oil per day, 300,000 barrels of which are sold to Iraq as war assistance. [passage indistinct]

In any case, it is forecast that as the 83d session is a crucial and difficult one, any failure to reach a consensus in this session will result in a drop in oil prices. As fears spread that the current OPEC session might turn out to be unsuccessful, oil prices in the U.S. market plummeted to their to their lowest level in the past 2 months.

Interior Minister on Continuation of Gulf War

LD1506171588 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Sari, June 15, IRNA—Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi said here Tuesday that as declared by leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni, the war should continue until the downfall of Saddam Husayn and weeding out of wickedness.

In a meeting with directors of ideological training centers the interior minister stressed that Iran enjoys some 20 million brave and trained soldiers between 16 and 40 years of age who are dedicated to carry on the sacred defense.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi called on education officials, governor generals and provincial officials to coordinate their moves in order to help the younger generation find their inherent Islamic characteristics.

Larijani Interviewed on United Nations' Role

NC1406123888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Interview with Dr Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister for Europe and America, by unidentified correspondent from the "Voice of the Front" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Larijani] I should like to point out that the imposed war creates certain duties and commitments for the United Nations. First, let us examine the current situation. On the international scene we are confronting a regime which has perpetrated at least five violations or five major crimes. It has carried out an organized military aggression against our Islamic homeland. According to the UN Charter, as well as the 1974 document of the United Nations, the mere preparation for a military aggression is a crime against all mankind, let alone carrying out such an action. This is one crime.

Another crime perpetrated by the Iraqi regime is destruction. In other words, even if aggression is carried out against a country, why should the aggressor seek to destroy that country? We see that they have turned Khorramshahr and Hoveyzeh into rubble, and the same applies to other places. In other words, in addition to aggression, destruction also has a special place in the United Nations documents.

Another crime perpetrated by the Iraqi regime is its violation of international laws that apply during a time of war; that is, we have a series of laws that apply to times of war, such as not attacking residential areas, civilian planes and ships, and so on.

The fourth crime is their vast use of chemical weapons, even though the Geneva Convention strongly condemned the production, storage, and use of chemical weapons and has outlined extensive punitive laws. The fifth crime perpetrated by the Iraqi regime is massacre. The first document prepared by the UN General Assembly after its formation is entitled "The Prevention of and Punishment For Massacres." This first UN document covers both the prevention of and the punishment for massacres. We consider the Iraqi regime a murderer who has resorted to an unprecedented massacre in Halabjah. Therefore, we see that this regime has perpetrated at least four [as heard] extremely overt international crimes.

The United Nations' duties vis-a-vis these crimes are very clear. While we do not consider the responsibilities of the United Nations as being comprehensive, nevertheless we believe that the United Nations has failed to fulfill even these some responsibilities.

If we want to assess the UN's approach to this situation, we should consider how it has answered each one of these crimes. As far as Iraq's aggression is concerned, from the very first day of that aggression, we see that a deadly silence descended on the Security Council. Moreover, at the exact time Iraq was in our territory—sometimes more than 80 to 90 km deep within our territory at some points—the United Nations approved a resolution calling for a cease-fire, without any mention of a return to international borders. This meant that the aggressor was being rewarded. In other words, the Security Council, whose duty it is to crush aggression, not only neglected to do so but rewarded the aggressor by allowing it to strengthen the positions it gained.

We could not tolerate this position. Therefore, we have decisively rejected the resolution and refused to participate in any of the Security Council's discussions on the war, declaring that the Security Council should amend its position on this issue. The situation continued like this until we inflicted a crushing defeat on Iraq in Khorramshahr. After this, we reached the Al-Faw issue. The loss of Al-Faw showed that the Iraqi regime is vulnerable from various attacks from our forces. I should point out that the capture of Al-Faw was a major military issue. However, the return of Al-Faw may not be a major military issue. In other words, our objective was never a military conquest of Iraq. We only wanted to prove that Iraq is not safe in any of its defensive positions and that the Islamic Republic has the strength to break the enemy's defensive lines along its various strongholds. This, of course, has a very widespread military impact.

It was after Iraq's defeat in Al-Faw that we saw the Security Council renew its overtures and prepare another resolution, the outcome of which was Resolution No 598. Our general feeling is that all the members of the Security Council, particularly the permanent members, are not at all interested in the implementation of the duties of the Security Council or of the United Nations as far as Iraq's five great crimes are concerned. They want to find a way of escape for the aggressive regime.

Our approach to the United Nations is based on the fact that, first, we should look after our interests under all conditions, both in the international and political fields and in the military fields. Second, we should make the United Nations answer for its shortcomings. We are not someone to withdraw from the scene in international forums. Third, we should block any resolution that creates an escape for the aggressive Iraqi regime. Our strategy in the approach to international activities on the war is based on these very important three points.

[Correspondent] I am sure that our dear listeners want to know basically why the UN Security Council has been unsuccessful in all fields, and particularly as far as the imposed war is concerned.

[Larijani] There are three major defects in the Security Council's activities as far as the war is concerned. The first defect is that the Security Council never bases its discussions on reality. What is reality is that a regime like the one in Iraq has committed five incredible crimes against its neighbor, Iran, and that each one of these crimes calls for a specific response in the international arena. This is the true picture, but the Security Council has never regarded this as a reality. It has always tried to cover up the issue and to very superficially call on both sides to implement a cease-fire. This can be described as an unrealistic approach.

The second defect in the activities of the United Nations and the Security Council on the war is that its plans are not based on justice. We do not want more than what is rightfully ours. Meanwhile, we do not want to see any leniency as far as the aggressor is concerned. We are not asking for leniency for ourselves, but we do not want any leniency for the other side either. The Security Council has always tried to help the Iraqi regime, to save it. However, the Security Council should have worked on the basis of justice, neither to the benefit of Iran, nor to the benefit of Iraq, but through the dictates of justice. Our positon is very clear as far as the crimes by the Ba'thist regime are concerned. In other words, the Security Council does not need to carry out extremely complicated legal debates. The issue is quite clear.

The third defect is that it does not give any guarantees for the future. We cannot leave ourselves in the dark. No country can do so. Any country subjected to aggression seeks proper guarantees for its future and for the preservation of its security once the aggression ends.

Imagine us agreeing to a cease-fire with the Iraqi regime and making peace this very day. Just imagine this. Who would then prevent Saddam from launching a fresh attack against us? The Iraqi regime has shown that every time it gathers its strength, it resorts to aggression. Can we accept Saddam's signature? Can any logical person consider this as a logical guarantee? Can we trust the Security Council, the same Security Council that did not want to implement justice during the 10 years of the war? Should we trust the guarantee given by the United States? Is the United States, which is an enemy, actually fighting with us? Should we trust the guarantee that the Soviet Union will give? Since the outset of the war, the Soviet Union has kept Saddam's war machine going. Therefore, you can see we must have a definite guarantee for the future, and the Security Council, because of its defects, has been unable to seriously approach this issue. Without a guarantee for Iran's future security, no type of peace can be established in the region. We are not so naive as to let things stay as they are and not carry out basic steps to seek guarantees for our future security.

[Correspondent] I thank you, Dr Larijani. Unfortunately our time is up. If you allow us to, we will meet with you again so that you can, God willing, elaborate further on the duties of the United Nations.

Joint Staff Chief Shahbazi Notes Unity of Forces

LD1506103688 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA—Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, Brigadier General 'Ali Shahbazi said Tuesday that all obstacles in the way of victory in the Iraqi-imposed war have been eliminated. He stressed that despite all conspiracies for dividing the country's army the various branches of the armed forces have always been totally united, and that the military operations Monday were carried out successfully.

General Shahbazi speaking at the Naval Technology College at the Caspian Sea port city of Nowshahr, said that the center trains skilled manpower for navigation and steering of tankers for protection of 8,040 nautical miles in the Persian Gulf.

New Aircraft Repair Facility Operational

LD1206165888 Tehran IRNA in English 1631 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—New lines at Iran's aviation industries for basic repairing of all types of airplanes an engines became operational Sunday, in a ceremony attended by the chief justice and the defence minister.

Speaking at the ceremony, manager of the aviation industries, an affiliate to the defence industries organization, said that his section is capable of providing basic

repairs for three types of jet fighters, four types of transport planes, seven types of plane engines, six types of chopper engines, some industrial engines and their relevant components.

The official described the center as one of the largest of its kind in Asia and the Middle East.

Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution (1979), Iran's aviation industries have not only continued their pre-determined progress but have also set up new lines for repairing several types of planes, despite economic sanctions and the dismissal of over 800 foreign experts, mainly Americans from the center.

Later, chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili and Defence Minister Brigadier General Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali inspected various sections of the aviation industries.

Mobilization Troops Leave for Battlefronts

LD1506203988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Continuing the dispatch of popular forces to the battlefronts, large numbers of mobilization and volunteer forces from the cities of Rasht, Esfahan, Gorgan, Sari, Hamadan, Nahavand, Minab, Rudan, and Bandar-e Lengeh have departed for the operational zones in our country.

Joint Staff Communique No 3,234 on Operations

LD1506173688 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 15, IRNA—Iranian jets shot down an Iraqi warplane in a dogfight over the Persian Gulf at 12:10 hours local time [08:40 GMT] today. A foreign helicopter which attempted to approach a southern island was also forced to flee after a warning missile was fired at it at 09:24 GMT the same day.

The 3234th Joint Staff communique reporting the above here Wednesday, said Iran's Air Force pilots effectively carried out patrol flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in support of the Navy Tuesday, reconnoitering 23 foreign vessels.

Iranian naval forces patrolling coastal and international waters yesterday checked shipping in the Strait of Hormuz to prevent military equipment from reaching Iraq.

On the battlefields, the communique said, Iran's Muslim combatants checked activities of Iraqi forces by despatching patrol units Tuesday.

Some Iraqi troops were killed and wounded when Iranian combatants subjected their positions, fortifications, vehicle columns and engineering activities to their heavy fire throughout the war fronts. Several Iraqi bunkers, gun emplacements and two vehicles were also destroyed, it added.

In the western fronts Tuesday, an Iraqi patrol group was subjected to Iranian fire in Mehran region and was forced to flee sustaining casualties, it said.

Iraqi tanks fire was brought to a halt in Kalaleh, Panjwin, Sumar, and Chazabeh by Iranian armoured units, who inflicted damage on the enemy, said the communique.

On Tuesday Iran's Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions and fortifications killing and wounding some Ba'thist soldiers and destroying some bunkers and a command jeep of theirs, concluded the communique.

Pakistan

Cabinet Approves Draft Ordinance for Islamic Law

BK1506151588 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] The draft ordinance for the enforcement of Islamic laws was approved at a special meeting of the Cabinet in Islamabad today. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq presided over the meeting. The Cabinet held detailed discussion on the various clauses of the ordinance.

Other important matters discussed by the Cabinet included the question of future elections. It was stated that the next elections will be held on a party basis and in accordance with the relevant articles of the Constitution. The meeting was attended by all federal ministers, the attorney general, the minister of state, and the Cabinet secretary. The special meeting of the Cabinet was preceded by a recitation from the holy Koran by Senior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak.

Ziaul Haq Addresses Nation on Islamic Laws

BK1606063688 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1522 GMT 15 Jun 88

[President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's address to the nation; place not given—live]

[Excerpts] My dear countrymen, peace be upon you. I am here today to make a historic announcement on steps relating to an important issue. This concerns the promulgation of the Islamic Law Enforcement Ordinance, and takes immediate effect. Millions of countrymen, including my humble self, firmly believe that the sole and basic purpose for the creation of this God-given country of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was to establish the supreme authority and primacy of Islamic law here in accordance with the aspirations of the Muslim nation. I have never claimed to be more pious or a stronger supporter of Islamic law than my fellow countrymen, but I know of course that as head of the state, I have greater responsibilities for the enforcement of Islamic law than the common man. And I do not believe this only today. I have believed this since 5 July 1977 when I assumed the reins of government. Since then, I have been stating at every forum, every platform, and every occasion that the enforcement of Islamic law justifies our existence. It is this which helps us maintain our existence and which guarantees our survival.

Therefore, we took several basic, concrete steps in this regard between 1977 and 1985. There is no need to enumerate or repeat these steps, because you are fully aware of them. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, before going into the details of the Islamic Law Enforcement Ordinance, I would like to say a few words about the enforcement of Islamic law. As you know, the judicial system which has existed in our country for a very long time is based on the Anglo-Saxon system, and most of the people associated with the judiciary here are acquainted only with this system. They have received training in and are considered experts of this system only, while the requirements of the Islamic judicial system are quite different. Therefore, when we first introduced Islamic criminal laws, the greatest problem we faced was that there were no persons well versed in Islamic laws and theology. Thus, in addition to setting up an Islamic faculty in Islamabad, we also turned to religious schools, which have already been offering their services in this field. As a result of various training courses taught both within and outside the country, a substantial number of people have acquired expertise in Islamic education.

The other problem relating to the enforcement of the Islamic system was how to decide which of the existing laws were partially or totally incompatible with Islamic jurisprudence and how they could be changed to agree with Islamic law. In this respect, the Federal Shari'a Court and the Islamic Ideology Council rendered valuable services by undertaking a review of most of the laws of the country and identifying those laws or clauses of laws incompatible with Islamic jurisprudence.

The third problem related to the formulation of new laws in accordance with Islamic jurisprudence, which was actually the work of the legislature. As long as the 1973 Constitution remained suspended, the military government continued to discharge this responsibility in the absence of the legislature. And when the Constitution was fully revived in 1985, Parliament approved all the laws, including the constitutional amendments, made during the martial law period, and provided constitutional protection to them.

As you know, from the very beginning we have adopted an evolutionary course of action instead of a revolutionary one, and have taken each step forward very cautiously in order to avoid any basic defects or flaws which might otherwise have cropped up in the hasty implementation of the important but delicate task of enforcing the Islamic system. We, therefore, gave all powers to the Federal Shari'a Court, but kept a few subjects out of its purview, and these subjects related to fiscal law, Muslim personal law, and so forth.

Now, here are some general points of the Islamic Law Enforcement Ordinance. First of all, the name itself reflects the spirit and the theme of this ordinance, that is, the spirit of the enforcement of the Islamic jurisprudence. The ordinance defines Islamic jurisprudence in a way which is acceptable to all schools of thought. This means that the holy Koran and the practices and traditions of the holy prophet, peace be upon him, should be regarded as the foundation of the Islamic jurisprudence, instead of resorting to any religious disputes. And the other point is that the ordinance will not affect the personal laws of non-Muslims.

In addition to these general points, the most fundamental and important feature of this ordinance is that under its third clause, Islamic jurisprudence is described as the supreme fountainhead of law in Pakistan. An important result of this radical clause will be that any existing law of the country that is incompatible with Islamic jurisprudence will be declared null and void by the high courts in accordance with procedures laid down in this ordinance. As you know, before the promulgation of the ordinance, this power was invested only in the Federal Shari'a Court, but certain subjects were kept out of its jurisdiction as well. Now, every high court of the country will be empowered to review at its own discretion or on behalf of any person the fiscal and the family laws which had thus far been kept outside the purview of the Federal Shari'a Court.

As far as the subordinate courts are concerned, they have not been given the power to declare any law as Islamic or non-Islamic, because if they were empowered to do so, hundreds of such courts in the every corner of the country would start to hand down their verdicts on the existing laws according to their own views. However, if, on a point raised by any side during the trial of any case, a subordinate court is uncertain whether the law under which the case is being tried is in keeping with the requirements of Islamic law, it can contact the Federal Shari'a Court or the high court to ascertain if the law is Islamic or non-Islamic. The Federal Shari'a Court or the high court, under whose jurisdiction that law falls, will decide whether the law is Islamic or non-Islamic. In addition to this, the point is that because the hearing of every single case takes a very long time in our country, a maximum time limit of 60 days has been provided in the ordinance for every court to had down its verdict on whether any law is Islamic or non-Islamic. Because, after the promulgation of this ordinance, the responsibilities of all high courts will increase and there are no Islamic law experts in these courts, it has been decided through this ordinance that well-versed theologians will be appointed to guide the high courts. These theologians will be known as muftis and will enjoy the legal status equivalent to the post of deputy attorney general. The qualified theologians can also be appointed as judges in the subordinate courts according to the procedure laid down for this purpose, and any court can call any expert theologian as an adviser to explain any point relating to Islamic law.

Another important clause of this ordinance is that Islamic laws have been given a key status in all policies of the government, and it has been made legally binding on the government to seek guidance from Islamic jurisprudence while evolving each and every policy. One more clause of the ordinance requires that the president will

form a commission within 30 days from the issuance of this ordinance to offer recommendations to the government from time to time on molding the country's economy in line with Islamic law.

A similar commission will be set up within 30 days to make the educational sector compatible with the requirements of the Islamic law, and it will also submit its reports to the government from time to time. One of the features of both these commissions is that they will not sit idle just after submitting reports. Rather, they will be full-time commissions and will carefully monitor the implementation of the reports they submit, and will report to the government in the event they are nor implemented.

Similarly, appropriate steps will be taken to eradicate vulgarity, nudity, and other non-Islamic flaws in the mass media.

It is not out of context to explain here, while discussing economic reforms, that the recommendations of the said commission or the steps taken by the government in power, or reforms undertaken by it, will not be applicable to the issues already settled or investment matters in the country nor will they be applicable to agreements or dealings with foreign countries or international organizations. The basic objective of the proposed economic reforms is to make the economic matters compatible with the Islamic law and they will be applicable only to future activities, not to past dealings. International matters will remain outside its jurisdiction, which means that if an individual made an investment in a scheme launched by the government, bought certificates or bonds, or made some other transactions, then the government, despite the promulgation of this ordinance, will honor all its commitments, and certainly make payments according to the specified time and manner as required by the law.

Ladies and gentlemen, material needs are very important in life. The ordinance has paid special attention to people's savings and investments. However, the basic objective we seek to achieve through through this ordinance is to make Islamic law the sole fountainhead for all policies and laws of the country. Therefore, the laws that will be enacted at federal and provincial levels will fully conform with Islamic law. If any law at present contradicts Islamic law, it will be nullified immediately by the courts.

Respected listeners, I believe that the majority of the people in the country will be happy with the promulgation of this ordinance, and will justifiably think that at last Islamic law, for which we had been waiting for the last 40 years, will finally be enforced. These people will certainly expect results from this ordinance. However, there will be some sinners, like me, who will look at this great event from a personal perspective and ask what pleasant changes will there be in their daily lives? What personal benefit will they get? Some people will be forced to wonder if they will have to wait in long lines to pay electricity, water, and telephone bills, etc. Some will wonder if they will have to return to offices again and again to have their their petty needs attended to, or if they will now get rid of all the pains of day-to-day life. These questions are not insignificant, because we have an abundance of examples of such difficulties, and everyone is tired of them and is seeking a way out and the means to eliminate them. I would like to state for the benefit of all my countrymen, that I myself, the government, and my colleagues are aware of all these difficulties and we are trying to remove all of them as soon as possible through better administrative measures. However, it will take some time, and the Islamic law ordinance will not be able to shorten those long lines. [passage omitted]

My dear countrymen, you might ask about the constitutional status of the promulgated ordinance, of which I have been talking at length, in the absence of the National Assembly, and how the new legislature that will emerge after the elections will treat it. I will answer that this ordinance will enjoy the same constitutional status as other laws of the country. However, the National Assembly that will come into being after the elections will be empowered to ratify or rescind this. I believe the National Assembly will certainly ratify the ordinance; there are two factors which lead me to believe so. The first is that the assembly will come into existence through the verdict of the people. And the people, to whom the laws given by the Prophet Muhammad are dearer than their own lives, will never allow their representatives to take any step contrary to Islamic law. The second is that the being for whose pleasure we are taking this step is omnipotent, and it is He who enabled us to promulgate this ordinance to ensure the supremacy of His religion given by Him; He will protect it as well. He is the only one who knows our hearts and our intentions. If our intentions are clear and our aim is to achieve the blessings of God and his prophet, peace be upon him, there is nothing to fear.

Ladies and gentlemen, the promulgation of this ordinance alone will not lead to the completion of the process of Islamization; more steps are needed. Therefore, we will give top priority to the achievement of justice, and our efforts will be focused on providing early and inexpensive justice to the people in accordance with Islamic principles. God willing, I will soon announce further steps in this regard. However, under the present circumstances, I understand that the promulgation of the Islamic law enforcement ordinance today is the first notable and basic work accomplished to carry forward the process of Islamization after 3 years of a painful stalemate. God willing, the time is not far away when Pakistan will truly become a cradle of Islam and the dross of non-Islamic values will be purged, the dark cloud of confusion will disappear, the anti-Islamic elements will be weakened, and the Islamic law and practices and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad will reign supreme in every nook and corner of our dear country. Our strategy will change, our fate will brighten; it is a truth and not a mere flight of imagination. Long live Pakistan.